Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LVII. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1841. NO. 11.

PITTSBURGH...NOVEMBER 27, 1841.

"THE IRON CITY."—This is a new hebdomadal published in our city by R. G. PERFORD; and edited by J. H. FOSTER and W. H. WHITNEY. It is made up principally from the matter of the "Morning Chronicle," and contains a great variety of local and interesting matter. We wish the publisher and editors success in their undertaking; but we cannot help thinking that they would prosper just as much by sending forth their sheet to the world on its own merits, as by endeavoring to deteriorate from the value of their cotemporaries in this city.—They certainly have stricken out a large enough field for action without wishing to encroach upon the interests of others. The editors, in ushering forth their first sheet to the world, say "it is decidedly the *cheapest* newspaper issued from the press in this city." Now it is well known that there are other papers of the same size, containing fully as much matter, of equal interest, and published at the same price, in this city. We do not refer to this out of any ill feeling, but we deprecate the spirit that prompts to such a course. However editors may differ in regard to politics, morality, religion, or any other subject, they should never descend to assail each other's interests by detracting from the pecuniary value of their respective sheets.

THE MONONGAHELA HOUSE.—The editor of the Cincinnati Daily Message reads the public quite a homily on the folly of building large hotels, founded on the fact that the St. Louis folks overdid the business when they built the Planters' House, which has lately been sold for something like $70,000 less than the cost of construction. But if friend GALLAHER would visit our crack hotel, the Monongahela House, which is nearly as large, and in every respect equal to the famous St. Louis hotel, he might think one or two large houses were not so very unnecessary after all. We had a fine hotel, before the Monongahela House was built, in the Exchange Hotel, and we are glad to learn that both are doing a fine business. No cities can boast of superior hotels, and very few, more extensive and splendid ones.

The Philadelphia Sentinel copies an article from the Manufacturer of this city, in commendation of JOHN B. BUTLER, the new Canal Commissioner, in which occurs the following sentence:

"As for his standing character, and service as a democrat, let the unmitigated hatred and abuse of the Pittsburgh Gazette, as shown through its columns for the last ten years, answer."

Does the Sentinel think the opposition of the Pittsburgh Gazette, to the erratic course of Mr. BUTLER, a sufficient guaranty of his standing and character as a "democrat." We have admired the good sense and moderation of the editor of the Sentinel in the conduct of his respectable sheet, and were somewhat surprised at seeing such a reason, as that couched in the above paragraph for the character of any man's democracy, quoted by that paper. What will the Sentinel think when he learns that the most bitter opposition of the Gazette to Mr. BUTLER was when be edited the Statesman, a Whig paper devoted to the interests of Mr. CLAY. Does the Sentinel think that the abuse of the Gazette at that time was evidence of Mr. BUTLER's Whiggery? We are not sorry Mr. Butler got the office he holds, since a locofoco must have it; but we think he must feel mortified that no better evidence can be given of his standing and character. We paid no attention to this matter when we saw it first in the Manufacturer, but when we observed it copied by a *respectable* sheet, we thought it deserved a passing notice.

HOME LEAGUE.—The friends of American Industry were to meet in New York on Thursday last, to organize at once a "League" to extend over the state, and to watch and guard American industrial and commercial rights.—Success to them. What are the Philadelphians doing? Is not Pennsylvania interested in this matter? Suppose Pittsburgh moves first, and sets an example for the "slow wagon" to follow.

THE TARIFF.—One of the fallacious arguments made use of by the opponents of a tariff is, that but a small portion of the community, when compared with the great bulk, will be engaged in manufacturing, and therefore but a small portion will be benefited by a tariff. As well might they say that because but a small portion of the community is engaged in raising cotton, or sugar, or engaged in manufacturing iron and domestic cottons, or in professional pursuits, or in the carrying trade, or in printing newspapers, &c., &c., therefore but a small portion of the community is benefited by these pursuits.

The advantages that will accrue to the country from protecting Home Industry, will not go so much to benefit the manufacturer as the community generally, by first keeping our imports so far within our exports as to entirely preclude the necessity of exporting the precious metals; and secondly, by opening up a market among ourselves for the produce of our soil. It is idle to suppose that the manufacturer will reap any more benefit than the rest of the community. While manufacturing is profitable, capitalists will invest their money in the business, and competition will tend to keep the profits within due bounds. This will regulate itself like every other business, and the great object had in view, by supplying all our wants, without being dependent on foreign countries, will be accomplished. Is it not evident, then, that the whole people will be benefited, and not the manufacturer alone.

THE CURRENCY.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that the "wretched currency of Ohio is equally good with the wretched currency of Pennsylvania." In this we beg leave to differ with our Cincinnati friend, and we will take the rate of Pennsylvania currency, as quoted in his own exchange list, to decide the matter. He quotes Philadelphia paper at from 6 to 6 per cent. premium, and interior of Pennsylvania at par to 5 per cent. premium. Cincinnati paper of course is par in that city, but most other Ohio banks are quoted at 2 per cent., making a difference of 7 per cent in favor of Pennsylvania currency.

We agree with the editor of the Gazette that a resumption, to do much good, must be general, for so long as the notes of non-specie paying banks are permitted to circulate as money they will drive every thing else out of market. Although the banks of this city pay specie on their notes, it proves of no benefit to our citizens, and we are compelled to put up with a currency from 7 to 10 per cent below par. We will heartily unite with our Cincinnati friend to endeavor to bring about a better state of affairs.

We are still promised something, by those in the confidence of the President, to equalize the currency and regulate exchanges, though we confess our faith is very weak. Should our expectations be realized, and nothing be done, the people, as a last resort, will have to take the matter into their own hands, and *refuse* to receive any paper, except at a *specie value*.

DECLENSION IN PUBLIC MORALS.—The result of the late election in Mississippi presents a melancholy spectacle of the rapid decline of public morals and good faith. As our readers are aware, this election turned on the question of paying or not paying a debt contracted by the authority of the legislature of the state; and the party in favor of thus violating the solemn engagements of the state have succeeded in electing their governor and legislature by about three thousand majority. But the worst feature in the aspects of the case is the fact that the Locofoco press almost universally throughout the country have exulted in this victory of wrong over right, of dishonor over honor. Are we to infer from this that the doctrine of repudiation of state engagements is to become the doctrine of the Locofoco party? We fear this will be the case.

The editor of the N. Y. Tribune says that so far as he has observed, *not one Locofoco meeting or Journal has condemned the course of their party in Mississippi*. As far as we have seen we are compelled to report the same fact. This is certainly ominous. The Globe, the great leader of the party press, not only exults in the result of the Mississippi election, but openly advocates the doctrine of repudiation; doubtless the subalterns will soon follow suit.

Let the doctrine once prevail generally, and it will be easy enough to find a pretext for refusing to pay any state debt. Is it any wonder that state stocks fall in this view of the case. Perhaps our readers may inquire what plea is set up by Mississippi for her refusal to pay her state bonds. The Tribune says, as far as be understands the matter, it is this: "The Legislature directed that the 'Union Bank' should go into operation as soon as the State Bonds for Five Millions at five per cent. could be sold at par. The State's Commissioners proceeded to negotiate the stocks on the best possible terms—taking therefor, at par, drafts on eastern cities having some time to run. These drafts were passed over to the bank, paid out by it in discounts as cash, paid in full by the drawers, and were in fact better than money in Mississippi. Yet the pretext set up is that the bonds were sold *under par* by the State's agents, and, being so sold, the State ought not to pay them."

Such is the trifling excuse set up by a people professing to be governed by the principles of honor and good faith in their engagements. With such a pitiable excuse have the people of a sovereign state deposited their votes in the ballot box to *cheat* the innocent and unfortunate holders of their bonds. What are we coming to!

While we are all mourning over the difficulties of the times, and acknowledging that in part, at least; they result from purchasing in England more than we can pay for, are we, as a people, careful enough to shut the door against future evils, or rather, against perpetrating evils of that kind?—*U. S. Gazette.*

No, we are not. We are still importing luxuries from Europe that we could easily do without; and necessaries that we could manufacture ourselves. But we see no remedy for the evil but in a judicious tariff, and that we fear will be long in coming. What think ye of getting up associations to support Home Manufactures—the members of which shall refuse to wear or use a foreign article that can be manufactured at home, thereby rendering American Manufactures *fashionable*. If the ladies would take it up, and render it more fashionable to wear American calicoes than French silks and Muslin de Laines, the work would soon be accomplished. The men would follow of course in wearing American broad cloths, cassinetts, and Kentucky Jeans. We recollect to have seen, during the last war, the most fashionable ladies dressed in cross-barred coperas colored cotton goods, manufactured at our then infant cotton manufactories.

SENATOR MISSING.—The Harrisburgh Telegraph says, that some time in September last, the Hon. ROBERT P. FLEMING member of the state Senate, from Lycoming County, started for Illinois, on professional business, expecting to return about the first of October, or at least before the election, but has not returned yet, and no intelligence of any kind has reached his family concerning him, since his departure.—The Telegraph says "this is certainly alarming and at the same inexplicable;—whether he has fallen a victim to violence, or been carried off by disease in some remote place, we have no means of knowing, but the continued duration of his absence, without a single intimation of his whereabouts, is calculated to excite the worst apprehensions."

LOST.—The Sandusky Clarion, of the 20th, states that Col. WM. H. HUNTER, late a member of Congress from that district is missing.—He had separated from his companions in a hunting party on the afternoon of the 4th inst., since which time he has not been heard of.—Large parties of men have been searching for him without success.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.—The Quincy Patriot, on the authority of Mr. ADAMS, contradicts the report of his intention to decline a re-election to Congress. It says he will be "ready to serve his constituents as their representative in Congress, so long as they may require his services, and his health permits him to discharge the duties of the office."

We are glad to hear this. The country, at the present crisis in her affairs, cannot well do without the services of such men as ADAMS and CLAY. Long may they live to serve their country.

HON. C. F. MITCHELL, THE FORGER.—The trial of this *honorable* rogue was concluded on Tuesday evening last. The Jury, after an absence of ten hours and a half, brought in a verdict of guilty. The case is to be carried up to a higher court, according to Mitchell's counsel.

EX-GOVERNOR SHANNON has declined standing a poll for Governor of Ohio at the next election.. Gov. CORWIN, has also announced his intention to decline a re-election.

MORE POST NOTES.—The Bank of Xenia has got out a batch of Post Notes. This is shameful. When is our currency to be bettered in this way. Don't take them—send them back again.

TOWANDA NOTES.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that the Attorney General has instructed the Collector of Tolls on the Columbia Rail Road to receive Towanda Notes at par. This will raise the value of the notes in the market. The State Treasurer refuses to receive them at all, but as he will be superceded by a sychophant of the governor, on the meeting of the Legislature, they will probably be retained on hand until that time. We call upon the community to watch this proceeding.—If the state loses by the operation let the blame fall upon the right shoulders.

The Banks of New Orleans have fixed on the first of November, 1842, for the resumption of specie payments. They have put it off long enough.

TENNESSEE.—The "immortal thirteen" in the Senate of Tennessee have fairly developed their new discovery, which is,—*that no United States Senators can be constitutionally elected except by a separate vote of the two houses, acting in their separate and distinctly organized capacities.*"

QUITE ENCOURAGING TO LITERARY MEN.—Late foreign papers say that on a recent investigation into the affairs of an extensive publishing concern, it was found that of 130 works published by it, in a given time, 50 had not paid their expenses. Out of the 80 that did pay 13 only arrived at a second edition; but in most instances these second editons; had not been profitable. In general, it has been estimated that of the books published, a fourth do not pay their expenses, and that only one in eight or ten can be reprinted with advantage. With respect to phamplets, it has been affirmed that not one in fifty pays the expenses of its publication.

THE WINNEBAGOES.—The Galena Gazette says, its correspondent at Prairie du Chien, under date of Nov. 4th, writes, that the Commissioners appointed to treat with the Winnebagoes, to induce them to move farther North, will not be able to accomplish their object.—Some of the chiefs will not meet them. Those who have had a talk say, in plain terms, they will hear no further propositions, as they do not want to move again.

The poor Indian! No sooner is he comfortably settled in a new home, than he is asked to move to some other one. Soon his name will be blotted from existence.

ANTHRACITE IRON.—From the Danville Intelligencer we learn that the three Anthracite Furnaces at that place, which have been in blast for several months, continue to work well, and are making about 25 tons of pig metal per diem. They can sell the iron as fast as they make it.

EXECUTION.—The Planter's Banner, of the 4th inst., says: on Saturday last, the four negroes convicted of the murder of Capt. Dehart suffered the penalty of the law.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT occurred at Norfolk, on Tuesday of last week; a row boat which was attempting to leave the county dock at the time the ferry boat was making its last trip was forced against a steamboat, when Mr. John L. Pebworth, of Princess Anne, attempting to get on board the steamboat, had both his hands jammed and lacerated in a dreadful manner.—He was thrown into the water and nearly lost his life One of his hands has been amputated, and the other was to be taken off on Wednesday, though the poor man implored the surgeons to let it remain, declaring that he would rather die than lose both his hands.

We learn that J. B. GUTHRIE and R. BAUSMAN, Esqs., have been appointed Auctioneers for the city of Pittsburgh; their appointment to take effect from the 25th of January, 1842.—*Chronicle.*

TEMPERANCE DOINGS.—A late Cleveland Herald in noticing a Temperance meeting in that city relates the following incident.

"An interesting incident occurred during the time that Capt. T. was speaking. A young child commenced crying, and the mother left the room at the request of the President. In a few moments she returned, and wished to sign the pledge. Her husband came with her, and, with her infant in her arms, she put down her name. Her husband, who has been very intemperate, and who bore marks of its destroying effects, enrolled his name as a soldier in the cold water army. When he came up to write his name, Capt. T. put his hand upon the head of this husband and father and said—

'Well done, James; I have been drunk with you a great many times. You was the last one I expected to see come. Oh! how glad I am. I know not what to say. Your presence has made me speechless. Put down the name of the babe. We will have the father and the mother and the child—all down. Oh! how glorious is this. I am happy. Stick to it, James, it will be a thousand dollars to you.' They left the room amid the cheers and applause of all present."

Pat and the Traveller.—A traveller one day chanced to meet brother Pat. Tell me, I pray, whose fine mansion is that? Arrah, honney, said Pat, while scratching his head, One Mr. Fitzgibbon lives there, but he's dead, poor sowl. The traveller said to Pat, as he sighed, I pray thee, how long since the owner has died? Och, your honor, replied Pat, in very great sorrow, He'd be jist thrae wakes dead had he lived till to-morrow. The traveller, after receiving this *satisfactory* piece of information, proceeded on his journey, calmly and peacefully.

NEW YORK CANALS.

The Internal Improvements of our own State have, as the official documents show, amply realized our most sanguine expectations.

The Canal Tolls for the fiscal year commencing 1st Oct. 1840, and ending 30th Sept. 1841, amount to		$1,988,020 40
From which have been paid interest upon the Canal Debts, including interest upon temporary loans	$706,878 16	
Super'nts of repairs	380,739 59	
Collectors	47,956 86	
Weighmasters	5,200 22	
Salaries of Canal Commissioners, and other Canal Officers	18,000 00	
Miscellaneous expenses	10,000 00	
Total		1,253,864 23
Net proceeds of Canal Tolls for the fiscal year,		$729,155 57
The Canal Fund, however, is now chargeable with the payment of		200,000 00
Toward defraying the expenses of the Government, which, if deducted, would leave for net proceeds *only*		$529,155 57

The tolls of October and November will swell this amount still more, and there is but little doubt that the Canal income of the State will be TWO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS for the year 1841. This amount not only pays all the charges and interest on all our finished and unfinished works, but actually leaves, after contributing $200,000 to the ordinary support of the State Government, a sinking fund of over HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS. So much for the prostration of the State credit, under Whig management.—*N. Y. American.*

UNITED STATES BANK.

The subject of calling a meeting of the shareholders in the Bank of the U States, was still discussed in the London papers received by the Caledonia. The object was to request Mr. Jaudon to appear at the proposed meeting and give some explanation as to how the whole capital of the Bank had been disposed of, which caused them a total loss of their money invested in it. Much angry feeling had been caused by the failure of the bank, and the heavy losses which had been experienced abroad in consequence. The Bankers' Circular has the following in relation to the concern. It says,—"The affair of the U. States Bank is too important to be huddled into a paragraph amongst other matters; it must have one to itself. The proportion of its capital held by British subjects is nearly four millions sterling; it may be described as an entire loss. And this loss, we venture upon some consideration, to say, is greater than the aggregate of all the losses sustained by the inhabitants of the British Islands from the failure of Banks in this country, since Mr. Patterson established the Banks of England and Scotland at the close of the 17th century. The small population of Guernsey and Jersey hold £260,000 of the stock of this U. States Bank. Call it an entire loss, and it is equal to a levy of three or four pounds on every man, woman, and child in the whole community of those islands—a sum greater than was ever raised by taxation in a single year on any people in the whole world. Are these important facts?—if facts they be. Then let statesmen meditate upon them, for by their errors and reckless confidence in delusive theories they have been produced."—*National Gazette.*

THE PORTUGUESE SLAVE TRADE.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board her Majesty's ship Acorn, dated

"ST. HELENA, 4th Sept., 1841,

"On our passage here from Rio Janeiro, when about half way across, a sail was reported one morning at daylight, and a chase was immediately given, the stranger also making sail, and putting before the wind, which looked very suspicious. At about eight o'clock we had neared him considerably, and fired a blank gun and hoisted our colors—no answer! At ten o'clock we were closing her fast, and observing it was a slaver with slaves on board, fired several shot over her, which at last made her hoist Portuguese colors, and round to. On getting alongside of her, and when in the act of hoisting out and lowering our boats, the villain of a captain put his helm up and ran right on board of us. Luckily we were too quick for him in making sail again, so sustained no damage.

I was the first on board, and such a sight I never saw before and hope never to see again—first, one of the crew lying shot through the shoulder, and nobody caring for him in the least; secondly, the captain two-thirds drunk, and very abusive and insolent; and last, though not least, about 530 poor creatures crowded atween decks, where they could but just sit upright. The smell and sight of their poor emaciated bodies was dreadful, and although only 14 days out, 22 had died of small pox, and 20 others had it also—indeed, so reduced were they, that it was difficult to decide, at a glance, the sex of the poor women and girls, not a vestige of feature remaining by which to distinguish them. Two or three of them were lifted with one hand with the greatest ease. Such a sight I never saw. We sent the slaver (the Anna by name) the same evening to Rio for condemnation."

TREMENDOUS CONFLAGRATION.

THE FIRE AT ST. JOHNS.—By the arrival of the St. Johns Morning News of Wednesday the 17th, we have received the following circumstantial account of the late conflagration at that place. The destruction of property appears to have been quite as great as was at first represented. The loss is estimated at $1,200,000.

This day it has fallen to our lot to record the awful particulars of another most alarming and devastating fire. At about half past 10 o'clock on Monday evening, the cry of fire! fire! reverbrated through the streets at every corner in the neighborhood of the market wharves. On coming across from Sharp's Corner, we were almost suffocated with the fumes of smoke and charcoal, which met us in a southwesterly direction. We at first imagined that some of the scows or wood boats were on fire, but on running round to Whitney's wharf, we at once perceived the building in which the flames originated. The corner store but one to the west of the South Wharf was in a moment in a tremendous blaze, and there being a brisk wind at the time, it was driven foward to the adjoining stores with an almost incredible rapidity.

All the Fire Engines, with their respective Companies, were promptly at the scene of destruction. The officers and men exerted nearly superhuman power to stop the destroyer in its course—but alas! their attempts were fruitless. Notwithstanding that the tide was up to within a few feet of the edge of the wharves, and a plentiful supply of water from the plugs of the water works, store after store ignited, until the whole of the buildings from the extreme end of the wharf to Ward street were rased to the ground. At this point another gallant and daring effort was made by the firemen to prevent the Brick building on the east side of Ward street from igniting; but with the same result as the former ones.

It was now evident to the most indifferent observer, that the whole of that pile of brick buildings fronting on Water street, in the occupation of Messrs. Tisdale and others, must share in the general conflagration. And so it was; for within the space of a few hours the block situate between Ward street, the South wharf and Water street, was a mass of smoking ruins. To describe the grand and awful scene would be impossible.

Again the flames went on their wild career, crossed Water street, and destroyed all the buildings from that street up to Prince William street, where they were at last checked at the store of Messrs. Parke and Hegan.

But another and more frightful view presented itself. The scorching heat of the fire attacked the Market House itself; in an instant the building was in a blaze, and soon reduced to ashes. Here was a new field of action.

It was discovered that the roofs of several of the buildings on the North side of King street were on fire, and to this spot again came the undaunted firemen. Mr. Barlow's, and Messrs. Peters & Tilley's buildings held out, famously. Three engines were plying upon them on all sides, and high above, enveloped in smoke and fire, might the firemen be seen, hewing away with axes every spot where the flaming embers lodged.

From the City Hotel to German street, the whole of the inhabitants were in consternation, and a general removal, without hesitation, was considered absolutely necessary. At first we did not apprehend much danger to our office—so remote were we from the scene of devastation—but now we found, since the fire was beginning to invade our neighborhood, that our condition was any thing but safe.

Having an immense stock of paper on hand, we experienced much difficulty and considerable loss in removing it to a place of safety. But happily for us and our neighbors in King street, the progress of the flames was at length arrested. How the west side of Prince William, north of Church street, was saved, we were at a loss to imagine, upon looking this morning at the manner in which all the buildings are scorched from Church to King street.

At this time there was upwards of thirty vessels in the Market Dock; many of them full freighted with wood and produce, and had it not been for the fortunate circumstance of the tide being in, the whole of them must inevitably have been destroyed. As it was, four were either consumed, or so damaged as to be rendered unfit for future use. Great exertions were made on the North Wharf, to save the vessels, and it was with much difficulty that they were got out of danger, as the tide was falling fast and some of them had already grounded.

At one time the wind had risen to such a height, that the whole of the northern part of the city appeared in imminent danger; so much so indeed that no one considered himself safe; for even so far up as the Commercial Hotel, preparations were making for removal. Many of the merchants removed their goods to the Market House, thinking there they would be perfectly safe—but they were there to be destroyed.

FIRE.—On Monday morning says the Wilmington (N. C.) Chronicle of last Wednsday, just before sunrise a fire broke out in the extensive Turpentine Distilleries on the west side of the river, opposite the town, belonging to B. Hallett, Dickinson & Morris, and others. The whole establishment was destroyed, including a quantity of spirits of turpentine, raw turpentine, rosin, &c. Loss estimated at from 3 to 4 thousand dollars.

FIRE IN JAMAICA VILLAGE.—Soon after ten o'clock, Wednesday forenoon last, the large Tavern, on the corner of Rockaway road and Fulton street, was discovered on fire near the chimney at the west end of the building, the wind at the time blowing very boisterous from the west. The progress of the flames was so rapid as to defy the exertions of our vigilant fellow citizens, who promptly repaired to the scene of devastation; and before noon, the whole structure became a heap of ruins. The Inn was occupied by Mr. Ryder and was owned by Mr. Johannes Eldert of New Lots, whose loss is about $5000—his policy for $4000 having expired with the Glen Cove Insurance Company last spring.—*Long Island Farmer and Advertiser.*

ANOTHER FIRE.—The Providence Journal states that a fire broke out in the City Hotel on Sunday morning, which destroyed the south part of the building, which is of wood. The centre, of brick, was badly damaged, but the north end received no injury. The boarders in the south end, among them several ladies, barely escaped with the clothes they had on, losing wardrobes, books, papers, &c. The furniture was mostly saved. It is difficult to estimate the loss, but it will not probably come up to the insurance, which was $10,000 on the building at the Mutual office, $3000 on the furniture at the American, and $2000 on the furniture at the Etna.

STILL ANOTHER.—The same paper announces the partial destruction of the four story brick building on Canal st., occupied by Messrs Almy & Tyler as a paper and cotton waste ware house. The roof and upper stories, with contents, were destroyed. The first and second stories sustained, comparatively, little damage, and the walls are standing. The building belongs to Joseph K. Angell. It was insured at the American office in Providence for $4000, which will more than cover the loss. Mr. Tyler was insured at the same office for $500; his loss is about $1000. Mr. Almy was not, his loss is probably 4000 or 5000.—*N. Y. Amer.*

From Florida.—Accounts from East Florida to the 15th November, represent every thing as quiet along the border. Indians in small parties are coming in continually. The different detachments detailed for the expedition in the everglades were moving from Tampa to their position around the big Cypress Swamp. A few days, we hope, will bring the tidings of the capture of the indomitable Sam Jones and the Prophet. With them secured, the war will soon be at an end indeed.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Later news from Mexico has been received at New Orleans. It is without interest, however, except as confirming the accounts of Santa Anna's success. Business was entirely at a stand. Santa Anna was occupied in making great reforms. Bustamente was to leave the country for Havana, on his way to Europe.

FROM YUCATAN interesting information has also been received. The N. O. Picayune publishes in full the Declaration of Independence of the new republic, of the adoption of which there appeared to be but little doubt. According to the accounts, Yucatan is rapidly improving, being now much in advance of the Mexican provinces generally.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Removing a City.—The buildings in Marion City on the Missisippi river, the same town in which so many eastern purchasers got their fingers burned a few years since, are being removed to Hannibal, a town some twelve miles below, on the bank of the river. Lots which sold at from two to six and eight hundred dollars, and frame houses which cost from eight to fifteen hundred dollars, can now be bought at less than a hundred, lot and building included. When the buildings are removed to Hannibal they will be worth something, for there is no town on the Missouri side advancing more steadily and rapidly, than this same place. Its business is already very large in a commercial point of view, and within its limits is fast accumulating wealth, industry, population, and all the elements necessary to the creation, at no distant day, a city. It has a large country, with as yet untold resources, dependent upon it for commercial facilities.—*St. Louis Repub.*

A letter of recent date from Hon. Henry Clay to a friend with whom he is on terms of intimate and confidential intercourse, states that he contemplates resigning his seat in the Senate at an early day, though he has not decided positively to do so under any circumstances. This confirms our original impression, though a late letter from Mr. Clay, to a distinguished friend in this State, speaks of his being in Washington at the opening of Congress.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Cumberland Road.—The citizens of Fayette county, Illinois, have held a public meeting, and resolved to ask Congress to make an appropriation for the continuance and completion of the National road through Illinois, and requesting other counties to join them in this work.—*St. Louis New Era.*

The Planter's Hotel, in this city, was a few days since, sold to an association of gentlemen, citizens of the city, for the sum of $130,000. It will hereafter be leased, &c., by Trustees acting for the purchasers.

The building was erected by a stock company at an expense of upwards of $200,000. The stock of the company is at present a total loss, unless something can be made out of the charter.—*St. Louis Repub.*

EXECUTION OF THOMAS H. SHUSTER.—The Sheriff has received the Governor's warrant for the execution of Thomas H. Shuster, convicted of the murder of his wife, Ann Shuster. It is to take place in the yard of the county prison on the 31st of December, between the hours of twelve and two o'clock. Mr. Morris, accompanied by his deputy, Mr. Norton, visited Shuster in his cell on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of reading the death warrant to him. The bearing of the prisoner was not so stoical as it had previously been; but he did not evince the feeling which most men would in such an awful situation. The prisoner's clerical attendant is the Rev. Asher Moore, of the Lombard street Universalist church. He has, *since the verdict*, become a confirmed Universalist.—*U. S. Gaz.*

The Palmyra Whig says that the pork buyers at that place are giving $2 00 per hundred for hogs weighing from 150 to 200 pounds, and $2 25 per hundred for hogs weighing over 200 pounds.

The population of Great Britain and Ireland, according to the census of 1841, amounts to upwards of twenty-seven millions of souls, an increase of about two millions in the last ten years. Add to this the population of her colonies, and the subjects of the British Crown are more numerous than of any other cilivized Government on the face of the globe.

Queen Victoria, it is estimated, is the Sovereign of a hundred millions of subjects, including India and Australia—a larger portion of the human race than has ever obeyed any European Sovereign since the downfall of the Roman Empire. The population of the other great powers of Europe and America is pretty nearly as follows:

France thirty-five millions, of whom thirty-three are Frenchmen in the the proper sense of the term, and about two millions of Algerines or French Colonists; Austria, thirty millions, composed of Germans, Hungarians, Italians, and Illyrians; Prussia, about fourteen to fifteen millions of Germans; and the U. States fourteen millions of freemen, cheifly of the Anglo-Saxon race, and three millions of negroes, chiefly slave.—*N. Y. Amer.*

From late London papers received at the Office of the New York American.

THE FIRE AT THE TOWER, and the destruction of many historic memorials, appeal strongly to all who, of the same lineage and language have from infancy read and heard of *the Tower*. We copy a list of some of the arms destroyed.

PROPERTY DESTROYED IN THE ARMORY.

The following is a correct description of the various pieces of ordnance, &c., on the ground floor under the Small Armory. The principal portions were trophies of British valor, many of great antiquity, and the whole forming a splendid and highly interesting collection.

"The Armory, said to have been the largest in Europe, was 345 feet in length, and was formerly used as a store-house for the Artillery train, until the stores were removed to Woolwich. A considerable number of chests, filled with arms, ready for any emergency, were in a portion of the room, which was partitioned off, and in the other part a variety of arms were arranged in fanciful and elegant devices.

At the entrance were two brass 24-pounders, mounted on field carriages, cast at Woolwich, from cannon taken at Cherbourg, in 1758; these were elaborately chased and highly ornamented. On the left hand of the entrance was a row of guns, arranged in historical order, showing the various improvements in the manufacture of cannon. One piece was of wrought iron, and manufactured in the time of Henry V., A. D. 1422. Another of wrought iron, in the time of Edward IV., 1461. A brass 36-pounder, 13 feet in length, Henry VII., A. D. 1456. A 12-pounder, brass, 13 feet 4 inches long, formerly belonging to Charles V., Emperor of Germany, A. D. 1509 A large brass 68-pounder, in weight nearly 5 tons and a half, inscribed with the date 1542, and said to be one of the lower deck guns of the celebrated "Great Harry." A brass one-and-quarter pounder, made flat, having three bores and receptacles for chambers where the charge was fired, and a brass 4-pounder of octagon form; and a brass cannon having seven bores, all of the time of Henry VIII. A brass 20-pounder, Edward VI., A. D. 1548. A brass 2-pounder taken from the Dutch in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1581. A 3-pounder, a brass chamber gun, manufactured in the same reign. A curious brass mortar, bore seven inches and a half, James I, A. D. 1619. A beautifully ornamented cannon, manufactured expressly for the son of James the First (Henry, Prince of Wales,) in 1608; and also a handsome brass 22 pounder, of English manufacture, made for Charles, Prince of Wales, in 1621. A beautifully wrought 5-pounder, of English manufacture, made for Charles Prince of Wales, A. D. 1621. A beautifully wrought five-pounder, Charles II, A. D. 1676. A brass 5 pounder, having three bores, and taken at the battle of Ramilies, in the reign of Queen Anne. A beautifully ornamented brass 27-pounder, taken at Cherbourg in 1758. A light brass 24-pounder, Geo. II, A. D. 1748. A splendid 42-pounder, made of fine brass, in length 16 feet, brought from Java in 1811. There was an inscription on it in the Persian language, which was translated by the Earl of Munster as follows:—"The work of Sultan Ranafa Achmet Medigem-ed-Deen, of the county of Palembang the Sacred, on which be peace! 1183 of the Hegira" (A. D. 1769.)

To the right of the entrance was a range of brass and iron guns, mortars, &c., the greater portion of which had been connected with some of the most eventful periods of British history. They were of the following description:

A 32-pounder made of iron, in its orginal carriage, and a brass 24-pounder, recovered from the wreck of the Royal George in the year 1834, having been under water 52 years. A 7-pounder brass cannon from Malta, in length 17 feet 4 inches. A singular brass gun of the reign of Charles II. Two elegant brass 24-pounders; on the breach some lions' skins are very finely carved, and also the effigy of St. Barbara. They were taken from the walls of Vigo by the army under the command of Lord Cobham, in 1704. Two beautiful brass lichornes, 15-pounders, manufactured at St Petersburg, and dated respectively 1783 and 1789, taken from a Turkish frigate. Two splendid 1-pounder brass guns elaborately ornamented and mounted on elegant carriages, presented by the Earl of Liecester to the young Duke of Gloucester, son of Queen Anne, who died in his youth, in 1700. Two brass mortars, each weighing 2,840 lbs.; taken at Cherbourg in 1758. A brass mortar capable of throwing nine shells at once, from which the balloons were thrown at the celebrated display of fireworks in 1748. And a beautiful specimen of casting, consisting of 10 small brass cannon, on carriages! They were presented by the brass founders of London to Charles II., when that monarch was only nine years of age, for the avowed purpose of aiding his studies in the art of war.

On a raised platform stood the drum-major's chariot, with the kettle drums fixed. This was used on State occasions, or when the train was on the march. It was then drawn by six horses. Beneath, placed in a recess, was a grate for heating shot, and also a singular *chevaux-de-frise*, made at Lyons, and intended for the defence of a narrow pass or breach.—One of the wooden guns, called "Policy," which were used as a *ruse de gurre* by Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, at the seige of Boulogne, in 1544, when that nobleman commanded for Henry VIII. The object was to impress the Governor with the belief that the English had plenty of artillery, and the stratagem was eminently successful. In the Small Armoy there were arms for upwards of 150,000 men, all new flinted and ready for service.

There were four square columns formed with pikes, of the time of Charles II., of the height of 22 feet; around which pillars of pistols were entwined in a sperentine direction, and on the ceiling was a beautifully carved and gilt ornament similarly decorated. Under this ceiling King William and Queen Mary once gave a rich banquet. Round the whole of the room was a cornice formed of drums, pistols, and pieces of armor, skilfully and tastefully arranged, besides a great variety of ornaments formed on the walls, with arms of ancient patterns. There were also beautiful stars, formed of swords and pistols, with carved centres.—Placed in the midst of some beautiful wood carvings was a musket of splendid workmanship; which formerly belonged to the guard of Tippoo Saib. There was also a great number of the ancient plug bayonets, which had to be removed from the piece before they could be fired. A variety of ancient arms in devices and the swords of justice and mercy used at the coronation of the young Pretender in Scotland. Some curious carbines taken from the Highlanders in 1715. The arms taken from Sir William Perkins, Charnock, &c., who were concerned in the assassination plot in 1696. Some sergeants' halberts, time of William III. Scotch broad swords, time of George II. Four figures in suits of brass and steel armor, and several banners, which came from Malta. There was also a quantity of musquetoons with brass barrels, so arranged as to represent an organ. Indeed every portion of the walls and ceiling was covered with various tasteful designs of stars, church windows, gates, &c., formed of innumerable pistols, swords, hangers, bayonets and other small arms.

At the conclusion of this grievous catalogue of destruction it is pleasing to be enabled to say that a beautiful piece of work which stood in the centre of the room was saved. It consisted of the celebrated brass gun taken from Malta by the French in 1798, and sent, with eight banners which hung over the same, to the French Directory by General Bonaparte, in La Sensible, from which it was re-captured by the Sea-horse, Capt. Foote. The ornaments on the gun are of chaste and exquisite workmanship. The design is the head of the Grand Master in a medallion supported by genii, the Koran, the turban, and the head of the artist surrounded by foliage and other ornaments.—The carriage is also carved with allegorical figures, and the wheels are carved like suns.—On the gun is a Latin historical description of it.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.—A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, several years since, related from personal knowledge anecdotes of Franklin, illustrative of the character of the man who could *bide his day*.

By nature perhaps, like George Washington, whose character, by the way, is greatly misunderstood, he was a man of strong passions, which, after many years, by continual guardianship, trial, and severe discipline, he had brought entirely under his control. This, we say positively, *was* the character of Washington: this, we *believe* to have been the character of Franklin.

We happen to know something of the doctor's determination, however, in two cases; both growing out of the same event, where the natural temper of the man broke out—blazed up, like a smothered fire—became visible, as it were, all at once, in spite of himself. Some time about the year 1768, he was in this country, acting as agent for some of our transatlantic possessions. The troubles had already begun there. One day, he went before the privy council, as agent, with a petition from the Assembly of Massachusetts; or, more carefully speaking—one day, when a petition from the provincial assembly of Massachusetts Bay, already presented by him, was taken up, he was treated with great indignity, insulted, grossly abused by the solicitor general, Wederburne.—He bore it with without any sign of emotion.—All eyes were upon him. No change or shadow of change went over his face. His friends were amazed at his forbearance. They wondered at his equanimity; they were almost ready to reproach him for it. Such untimely self-command could only proceed from indifference to the great cause, or, so they thought; from a strange moral insensibility. On his way from the place of humiliation, they gathered about him. He stopped, he stood still, his manner, look, voice, were those of a man, *who* has quietly concentrated every thought, and every hope under heaven, all his energies upon a single point. "His master shall pay for it," said he, and passed on.

The other circumstance grew out of the same affair. As a mark of especial consideration for the privy council, the Doctor appeared before them in a superb dress, after the court fashion of the time. He wore it bravely—he looked uncommonly well in it. Finding however, that this courtly garb, thus chosen, thus worn, had been of no avail, as a refuge or shelter to him, that on the contrary, it had only made him a better mark, and exasperating his adversary; that worse than all, his considerate loyalty had been misunderstood, for a piece of dirty adulation, or worse yet, for a piece of wretched foppery; he went, on leaving the council, straight way home; threw the dress aside, and, from that hour, *never wore it again*, till the day on which he went with full power into the court of the Bourbons, *to sign the treaty between France and America—the United States of America!* What must have been his feelings! That paper gave the death blow to British dominion over the western world. It was done; the threat was accomplished! Franklin was at peace with himself: the majesty of Great Britain *had paid*, bitterly paid, for the insolence of the solicitor general.

WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge still maintains its high reputation of being the surest, safest and best remedy for worms now known. Repeated proofs of its efficacy are almost constantly received. Read the following extract:

"I gave B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge to four of my children, one of them passed about forty worms, one thirty-five, and the other two about twenty-five each. I have no hesitation in saying that it is the most valuable worm medicine that has ever come under my notice. JOHN F. HISSONG.

Knox Co., Ohio, Nov 15, 1841. Nov. 27.

CUT SHORT ON BOTTOM

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,
BY D. N. WHITE & Co.
NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 20 lines, or less, One insertion,	$0 50
" " Two "	0 75
" " Three "	1 00
" " Three months,	3 75
" " "	6 00
" " "	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

Five lines or less, One year,	$6 00
" " " Six months,	5 00

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 30, 1841.

ANTIMASONRY.—From the Advocate editor's many professions of love to Antimasonry, and his repeated declarations that he was not opposed to it, but only to the Allegheny county organization, one would have thought he would have been the last man to have admitted into his columns an unprovoked thrust at Antimasonry. Instead of that we find a communication in that paper this morning, signed "Y.," which, under the shield of pretending to defend WALTER FORWARD, maliciously attacks Antimasonry, not in its organization particularly, but in its very spirit and aim. Now we confess we are not much disappointed in this course of our neighbor. We never placed any great confidence in his professions, particularly after his appeal to the Little Whigs to break down the Antimasonic organization at *all hazards!* A man who could prefer such a Loco Foco as DR. GAZZAM to an acknowledged Whig, from a purely malicious desire to break down the Antimasonic organization, could scarcely be believed when he professed *to love Antimasonry.*

We have now an evidence of that love.—When all things were quiet, and just on the eve of our city election, which we were hoping would pass over quietly and smoothly, he permits an anonymous writer to villainously attack Antimasonry, and to aim a thrust at Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT. We only quote one sentence of the writer, as an evidence of his spirit. He says: "This Antimasonic *proscription* has been the *ruin of the country*, and has produced discord and dissension, where union and harmony should prevail." This sentence occurs immediately after the mention of that policy that suggested Gen. SCOTT as a suitable candidate for the Presidency. We suppose it was "*proscriptive* Antimasonry" that "produced discord and dissension" by the nomination of the lamented HARRISON? Had the "proscriptive" nomination been adhered to throughout, we should now be blessed with as wise and patriotic an executive as ever sat in the presidential chair. We have neither room or time to-day, to say more on the subject than merely to call attention to it. We shall refer to the term "proscriptive," which our enemies delight in applying to us, again.

ILLINOIS WHEAT.—The United States Gazette states that five thousand bushels of Illinois wheat arrived in Philadelphia during last week, by the way of New Orleans, and sold at private sale at $1,41 per bushel. We observe that wheat is selling at Warsaw, Ill., on the Mississippi river, at 50 cents per bushel. We should suppose it could be shipped to our eastern cities with profit, at the present prices.

ARREST FOR MURDER.—The Bedford, Pa., Inquirer, of the 25th inst., says that two persons, named GOODIN and FESSLER, were committed to the prison of that place on the evening before, charged with the murder of a man in Wells' Valley, about two years ago. GOODIN confesses his guilt, and implicates FESSLER.

MORE MORMONS.—The St. Louis Republican, of the 20th inst., announces the arrival of the steamer Gen. Pratt from New Orleans, with *two hundred and fifty Mormons* on board.—They were from England, and were bound for Nauvoo, the city of the "Latter Day Saints."

Philadelphia *City* has a population of about 94,000, and a debt of about $3,000,000.

New York City has a population of 312,710, and a debt of $19,663,000.

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS.—A report of the death of this member of Congress from Alabama, has been circulating for some days, but as late Mobile and Montgomery papers say nothing on the subject, it is to be hoped the report was a mistake.

HENRY CLAY.—The Lexington Intelligencer states, the health of Mr. Clay is entirely restored, and that in a few days he will leave Ashland for Washington city, where he will remain, as long as his country can be benefited by his services. The rumor of his resignation is unfounded.

MCLEOD.—The Buffalo Commercial says this notorious individual is again in trouble, having been arrested on a capias at Niagara for his defalcation in Canada.

Born to good Luck.—We learn that a gentleman of Alabama, on the way to our city on Thursday last, lost out of his pocket, some miles from town, a package containing $3,010 in Bank notes; and the package was found in a negro's bundle, the next day, safe and sound, presenting no appearance even of having been opened! This reminds us of an anecdote we have somewhere seen, of a negro, who sweeping the the floor of a room where a party of gamblers had been spending the night at their orgies, found a $50 note, which he returned to the owner with the sarcastic remark—"How lucky some of the white gem'men didn't find it." It is equally fortunate for our friend, we apprehend, that *his* package was not found by some of the "white gem'men" too.—*Raleigh N. C., Register.*

Departure of the Mendi Africans.—The thirty surviving Africans of the Amistad, accompanied by Rev. Messrs. Steele and Raymond and Mrs. Raymond, missionaries to Africa, and by Mr. Wilson and wife, teachers, embarked last Wednesday morning in the bark Gentleman, Capt. Morris, bound to Sierra Leone, and were towed down the harbor by steamer. They have now a prospect of soon being restored to their families and friends in the interior of Africa, from whom and from which they were torn by the merciless slave trader. And they will carry with them, what they might well cross the Ocean to obtain—a knowledge of the way of life. Several interesting meetings have been held in reference to their departure, and that of the missionaries who accompany them.—*Jour. Com.*

The Syracuse Explosion.—Suits have been brought by several persons against Malcolm and Hudson, the owners of the powder which exploded at Syracuse. The impression is that the defendants are liable.—*N. Y. Amer.*

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY SURVEY.—We find in the Boston Mercantile Journal, of last evening, the annexed statement of the proceedings of our surveying parties.—*N. Y. Amer, Nov. 27.*

Correspondence of the Mercantile Journal.

BANGOR, Nov. 22, 1841.

Mr. Editor—The North Eastern Boundary Commissioners, I understand, have completed their *ex-parte* labors, with the exception of Major Graham who has been unfortunately delayed by reason of a dense smoke which filled the region where he was located.

Prof. Renwick, who run the line from the N. E. angle, along the Highlands, to the N. W. angle, arrived at his *terminus* on the 20th of October, and returned home by the way of Quebec. The part of his party, under Mr. Lally, returned by this route. The Highlands are of a description that leaves no doubt of their identity with those mentioned in the treaty.

Capt. Talcott, who run the westerly line to the N. W. angle, arrived there a short time previous to Prof. Renwick's party. The British Commissioners *followed directly upon Capt. Talcott's line* to the Highlands. They have left for the winter, and will not again go upon it until spring. The fact that they were satisfied that Captain T.'s line is the true one, augurs favorably to the settlement of the whole line in our favor. The British officers on the Temiscouta Lake went over the ground and examined some part of the survey, on the Highlands, and, it is said, expressed themselves satisfied with the justness of the American claim. The sources of the rivers running into the St. Lawrence, and into the Atlantic, were discovered, and, frequently, at no great distance apart.

The land through this region is remarkably sterile. The growth is mostly fir. The climate is cold. The earliest snow this season fell on the 18th October; I believe later than usual. When the party left on the 20th, the snow was six inches deep.

The joint commission will probably go upon the line some time next year; and doubtless, before the year 1843 has expired, the much vexed boundary question will be settled in our favor. This result will not be at all agreeable to our New Brunswick neighbors, who, finding the heavens and the earth against their claims, are already yelping anathemas against all all the Yankees in general, and Maj. Graham in particular, for consulting these unerring authorities in the matter.

The above information I have from one of the "Highland" party.

APPOINTMENT.—We understand that the office of Military Storekeeper, at the arsenal near Frankford, which was abolished shortly after General Harrison came into office, has been recently revived, and Mr. Thomas A. Cooper, of Bristol appointed. The former occupant of the situation was Colonel Roumfort. Numerous Whigs applied for the situation, some of whom were of excellent character, who had done good service for the party; but as the office was abolished, and a saving to be made to the country, no complaint was made.—*U S Gaz.*

MR. ADAM'S LECTURE ON CHINA.—Ex-President Adams lectured before the Massachusetts Historical Society a few evenings since, on the war between China and Great Britain. The Boston Atlas states that he clearly showed that in the Chinese war Great Britain had the right on her side. He showed that it was not, as was too generally supposed, a war to compel the reception of opium, but that that question was as much an incident to the Chinese war, and had as little to do with the origin of the war itself as the throwing the tea overboard had with the Revolutionary war in this country. His views of the laws of nation, their application to the present question, as well as his sketch of the commencement of the difficulties between England and China, in the refusal of the Chinese authorities to receive the letter of amity and friendship of Lord Napier, other than as an humble petition through the intervention of the Hong merchants, were given with the power of a master, and carried conviction to every mind.

The Boston Post also has a notice, in which the editor says it was "difficult for the audience to come to the conclusion, that Mr. Adams was really justifying the war with China, and hinting that the United States ought to encourage if not take part in it; but such was the whole tenor of the discourse, which we confess struck us as not only at utter variance with all the peaceful and philanthropic views of the day, but as much below the vigor and clearness with which Mr. Adams usually illustrates his subjects. In his satire upon the Chinese pretensions and policy, he was at home, but in the materials, argument, and arrangement of his discourse, he was common place, as to detail, and evidently aiming more to startle his hearers by taking an unexpected side of a question, than to convince them by sound reasoning."—*Penn'a Inq.*

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.—The Norfolk Beacon states that the tolls received upon this Canal for the fiscal year ending the 30th Sept. last, exceed by 40 per cent. the average recepts for the last five years. The increase, it thinks, is owing in a considerable degree to the improvement in agriculture, and the increase of productons in North Caroline and adds, as "Old Rip Van Winkle" is now wide awake on the great question of Internal Improvement, we may reasonably expect a continual accession to Canal tolls from that scource.

The New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Co. have become so well satisfied with the trial of Bissell's newly invented Atmospheric Springs, that they have authorized the ingenious inventor to apply them to their cars. They will be immediately attached to the Philadelphia train.

We learn from the Norfolk Herald, that Great Dismal Swamp, and all the smaller ones tributary to it, have been on fire for some days. Much valuable timber had been destroyed; and the fires approached the line of the railroad a few miles from Suffolk.

SNOW STORM.—The De Wit Clinton, which left Albany on Thursday evening, did not arrive till nine o'clock yesterday morning, having been obliged to lie by three hours up the river, by a severe snow storm.—*N. Y. Amer.*

True Courage.—The refusal of Hon. John M. Botts, the member of Congress from the Richmond District, Va., to fight a duel with a Mr. Richard Adams, does great credit to the real honor, integrity and courage of that gentleman. It is well known that this Adams stole from the Richmond Coffee House a copy of Mr. Bott's letter about "heading Captain Tyler." It will be remembered, also, that he was in consequence rejected by the Senate.—He was publicly charged by Mr. Bott's with *purloining* the letter, but Mr. Botts was induced, on subsequent representations, to substitute "took without leave."

It will be recollected that it was copied from Mr. Lynch's Reading Room, after Mr. L. had refused to let Mr. Adams copy it. Mr. Adams has challenged Mr. Botts, and Mr. B. has had courage enough to decline the *call*. Mr. Adams is mortified at the charge, and attempts to clear himself by stating that the letter, being iald on a public reading table, he had a right to copy it. But he does not succeed in disproving the assertion that Mr. Lynch told him not to copy it.—*Boston Atlas.*

JUDGE BAKER, of the Superior Court of Norfolk county, Virginia, has decided that the enlistment of aliens in the United States service is illegal. The case is to be carried to a higher tribunal.

Law decision.—In Harrison county, Ohio, lately a man named J. Thomas was tried for poisoning his step mother, found guilty of murder in the 2d degree. The punishment is imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life. When the Judge read the sentence of the jury, the prisoner coolly remarked, "That justice had not been done him by a d——d slap."—*Canton Repository.*

STATE PRISON STATISTICS.—There are at present in the State Prison at Sing Sing, 810 convicts, 736 men and 74 women. John Smock, who was sentenced in Dec., 1839, to be hung on the 25th of January, 1840, for the murder of his wife of which he had been convicted, and whose punishment had been commuted by the Governor to imprisonment for life, died at the prison on Monday last. Benjamin Lovejoy, sentenced for life in March, 1837, for a daring highway robbery, died there on Friday last.—*N. Y. American.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 27.

There was received by canal yesterday 358 bbls Flour, and 181 bbls Whiskey, 55 Green Hides.

FLOUR and WHISKEY have each declined a little, sales yesterday of the first at $5 34 and the other at 16 cts and inspection.

The weather was cold and disagreeable yesterday, raining considerably, and snowing lightly in the afternoon. The river was still rising slowly. A rise reported at Pittsburgh on Monday evening.

The West Point ran on a snag on her way down, and came near sinking. She reached the wharf yesterday, and will go in the dock for repairs.

QUINCY, Ill., Nov. 13.

PORK, $1½, and as high as has been talked of for Pork, but it is said that prices may by possibility advance a shade beyond it.

ALTON, Nov. 20.

Coal of an excellent quality is quoted as delivered at 9c. per bush. Pork it is said a large amount has been contracted for, at a shade higher. 1200 hogs had been packed that week. 500 head of beef had been bought at $2 50, and packed, the sales are ready. During the week about 1500 bushels of Wheat had been brought in and sold at 78 to 80c. 11,595, bushels of Wheat was shipped to N. Orleans.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.

2500 bbls Flour had been sold during the last two days at $5, and shipped to New Orleans.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

PORK.—The Gallipolis (Ohio) Journal of the 11th states, that within the last two or three weeks, upwards of 12,000 hogs have passed through that place for the Eastern market.—Some of the droves numbered as high as 3,000 and upwards, and generally were in good order.

THE WEST.—The amount of Wheat and Flour shipped from Chicago for Buffalo in 1840, amounted to 20,000 bush. The amount of Wheat and Flour shipped from Chicago to Buffalo in 1841 amounts to 200,000 bushels.—*N. Y Amer*

Baltimore Prices Current for the week ending Friday evening, Nov. 26.

OFFICE OF THE "AMERICAN."

FLOUR.—*Howard street Flour.*—The store price of Howard sireet flour of good standard brands has ruled throughout the week at $6,25 with a fair demand. Sales of several parcels were made yesterday at this price, and holders are very firm to day at the same rate, but we are not advised of any transactions. We quote the wagon price at $6,12½.

CLOVERSEED.—Is in demand from stores, at $7 for prime—one parcel of prime was sold at $7,50.

MOLASSES.—At auction on Tuesday 12 hhds Porto Rico were sold at 21½ a 24¾ cts., 5 hhds. New Orleans at 24 cts. and 2 hhds. Sugar House at 32½ cts. By private contract we note small sales of Trinidad at 19 cts., and of Porto Rico at 23 a 24 cts.

PROVISIONS.—The Stocks of Bacon continue heavy add very dull. We note a sale of 50,000 lbs. prime Western Sides at 4 cents on 6 months, and other smaller sales at a shade of advance. Sales also of Baltimore cured Sides to the extent of 15,000 lbs. at 5 cents cash. We continue to quote Western assorted Bacon at 4 to 5 cents; Shoulders at 3 to 3½ cents, and Hams at 6 to 9 cents, as in size and quality. Transactions to a large extent have taken place this week in Western Bacon of inferior quality at ¾ to 1 cent per lb. In Lard small sales of prime No. 1 Western in kegs have been made at 6½ to 7 cents on time. We note sales of Western Reserve Cheese in boxes at 7 to 8 cents and in casks at 6 to 7 cents.

SUGARS.—At auction on Tuesday, the cargo of the brig Sydney, consisting of 133 hhds. Porto Rico, was offered, and 59 hhds. sold at $5,55 a $6,35. At the same time 10 bbls. Porto Rico were sold at $4,90; 50 hhds. ditto at $5,75 a $7,10, and 50 hhds. Cuba Sugars at $5,75 a $5,80. We note the sales of 300 to 400 boxes Havana brown at $7 per 100 lbs.

WAGON FREIGHTS.—We continue to quote to Wheeling at $1,25, and to Pittsburgh at $1 per 100 lbs. by wagons.

LETTER FROM NOAH WEBSTER.

To the Editor of the Christian Watchman—

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of the 15th ult., you published an eulogy on me or my works that I think may be considered extravagant.—It is true indeed that my little book has had some effect in correcting the pronunciation of words; and more effect than is known to the younger part of the present generation. But I am apprehensive that the benefit of my labors is estimated above its value.

Another consideration is of more importance; this is the danger that what has been done well, will be undone; and that the further progress of improvement will be arrested, by causes which are counteracting my efforts to give to our language more purity and regularity.—Among these causes are,

1. The attachment of the higher classes of literary men to their old usages, however in correct, and their indifference to the subject of philology.

2. The neglect of our higher seminaries in wholly omitting or slightly studying the elements of our native language.

3. The ignorance of *some*, and negligence of *others*, of our writers, whose ambition is to learn and to follow fashion, rather than to correct customary errors by investigating principles.

4. The habit of considering English authors as our models and guides; a habit very prevalent among those who figure in American literature.

5. The multiplication of school books, compiled by incompetent men, and urged into use by active booksellers of more capital than learning.

Of the disposition to follow the English, the success of Walker's Dictionary in this country is a remarkable example. In his zeal to support and propagate the pronunciation of the the stage, Walker directs *grandeur* to be pronounced *granjur; pendulous* to be pronounced *penjulous; obedience* to be pronounced *obejeense; nature* to be pronounced *natshure; credulous* to be pronounced *credjulous; courteous* to be pronounced *curtsheous; plenteous* to be pronounced *plentshus.*

No sooner was the dictionary of Walker published, than it was trumpeted as the *standard of English Orthoepy*, and numerous spelling books were ushered into the world with Walker's orthography and pronunciation.—But in a few years, other English authors published dictionaries, denouncing Walker's dandyisms. One author declares his pronunciation of one class of words to be *ludicrous*; that of another class to be *affectation*. A later writer affirms that the pronunciation above recited, in a solemn discourse, would be *intolerable;* and a still later author affirms it to be absolute *absurdity, pedantry* and vulgarity.

Now it is probable that more than fifty thousand children in Massachusetts are constantly instructed in books which teach this corrupt pronunciation. And this evil is more or less extended over the U. States.

In grammar the case is no better. The most popular compiler of English Grammar had no acquaintance with our mother tongue, the Anglo-Saxon; and he had not classical attainments qualifying him to be admitted a freshman in our colleges. But he made a grammar by selecting from the works of others and admitted into his book many errors.—These errors are now taught in his books or in others framed on like principles, not one of which is sufficiently correct to be a proper elementary book.

One of the most important principles in the construction of languages, the relation of certain pronouns or relatives to sentences, has never been discovered in Europe, as far as my knowledge extends; at least I have never seen any mention of it or any allusion to it in any European book.

In etymology the case is worse; the most important principles in the derivation and affinities of language not having been discovered in any country of Europe. The consequence is, we are annoyed by the republication of the miserable etymologies of former days. I can produce pages of words in Richardson's Dictionary whose derivation is as erroneous as the derivation of *hammer* from *habit*, or that of *pepper-box* from *pin-cushion.*

Two or three facts will show the difficulty of correcting errors in language, especially *old errors.*

Some blundering writer mistook the origin of *Controller*, one of the plainest things on earth, and the French *controlleur*, (contre and rolle) was changed into *comptroller*, (*compter*, Lat *computo* and *rolle.*) Johnson condemned the word, but without success. The word, nonsense as it is, now disfigures the records of Congress, of New York and of Connecticut, and in the latter State, in direct opposition to an order of the Legislature, made more than thirty years ago.

In the version of the Scripture, made in the reign of James I., there is the following sentence: "Ye blind guides who strain *at* a gnat, and swallow a camel." This is undoubtedly a misprint, for in the first translation by Tyndale, and in the Geneva edition, the passage is correct: strain *out* a gnat." Now here is a mistake, know to every grammar school boy, which has stood in the version one hundred and thirty years; a mistake representing Christ to have said what he did not say. There are other mistakes equally obivious.

More than eighty years ago, Dr. Johnson denounced the words *disannul* and *unloose* is barbarous. Yet to this day, *disannul* is in *six* passages of the Scriptures, and *unloose* in *three*; and we must give to these words a sense directly contrary to what they mean, or we make the passages false or nonsensical.

These and other mistakes are in our common version, which is published for distribution, without note or comment, the Bible Society must publish it as it is; while they publish and circulate a French version which, in these passages, is correct.

These brief statements of facts, selected from a great number of a like character, now the little prospect there is that my labors will ultimately prove available in correcting errors in writing English. Every year new elementary books are made on the basis of mine; but with differences introduced to avoid the penalties of the law, or with alterations adopted to frustrate my plan of reducing the number of anomalies, and correcting the disorders of the language.

In not one of the elementary books thus made is there a tolerably correct exposition of the English alphabet. There is no illustration of *articulation*, that feature which prominently distinguishes human speech from the inarticulate voices of brutes. As to the defining spelling books, those which I have seen are so incorrect, that it would be well for the public, if the use of them were prohibited.

With all the political advantages enjoyed in this country, there are causes of errors and evils incident to our condition whose operation is not to be restrained by reason or by law.—Ambition, created by unlimited prospects of temporal good, pervades every class of citizens and rouses into action all the energies of man. Great excitement produces extraordinary enterprises and bold projects, some conducted with talents and wisdom; others running into great errors, and ending in mischief. This evil is often created or increased by an injudicious course of education, which feeds vanity and visionary hopes, without supplying the means of gratifying ambition. Men of moderate attainments aim to be great statesmen; illiterate men aim to be authors; the result is, we must be forever combatting error, and repairing mistakes. Our citizens have at heart the welfare of the nation; but differences of opinion and interest seem to leave no hope of harmony and wisdom in our public councils; and no prospect of stability in the measures of government.

Please to accept my thanks for your favorable opinion of my works, with the respects of your obedient servant.

N. WEBSTER.

New Haven, Nov. 3, 1841.

PITTSBURGH....DECEMBER 1, 1841.

"PROSCRIPTIVE" ANTIMASONRY.—The enemies of the "blessed spirit" delight in using the term "proscriptive" when speaking of Antimasonry, for the purpose of casting odium upon a good cause. They are afraid to attack the *principles* of the party—they know that a large part of our thinking and patriotic citizens accord with these principles, and it would be dangerous to attack them openly. But they endeavor to excite prejudice against them, by crying "proscription," "proscriptive," &c.

Now in what sense is Antimasonry "proscriptive?" The meaning of the term "Antimason" is, one who is opposed to "Masonry"—but is understood to imply opposition to all secret, oath-bound institutions. The Antimasonic party is therefore organized for the purpose of more effectually overthrowing secret societies, unknown to law, and bound together by extra-judicial oaths. This is the only sense in which it can be called "proscriptive"— it "proscribes" such societies— such societies it dooms to destruction, as dangerous to community, unnecessary and immoral. It "proscribes" no man, in the true sense of that term—it only proscribes the banding together for improper purposes.

Is it just, then, to apply such a term to the Antimasonic party? Is it any more "proscriptive than Whigism, or Locofocoism, or any other *ism*. Antimasons endeavor to choose proper men for office to carry out their principles. So do whigs. Would a total abstinence society choose a man to oppose intemperance who owned a distillery, or kept a tavern?—Would Whigs choose a man to office who was opposed to a tariff, and a bank, and in favor of the Sub-Treasury? Would not opposition to secret societies be a mere farce were Antimasons to consent to support indiscriminately for office all Whigs that should be offered, whether adherents of masonry or not?

The Antimasonic party, as such, is warmly in favor of Whig measures—is entirely committed to the great principles that were involved in the election of HARRISON. It goes for a National Bank, a Protective Tariff, a Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands, &c., &c., as strongly as the Whig party, and we think has displayed more consistency in its devotion to these principles in this state, than Whigs themselves. But still it does not lose sight of its *distinctive principles;* and in choosing men to carry out the above measures, it also endeavors to choose men who are opposed to secret societies. For this it is called "proscriptive."

GEN. HARRISON was nominated by this proscriptive party—so was WM. WIRT, so will be, doubtless, GEN. SCOTT. And in the name of common sense, we would ask, have not Antimasons as good a right as Whigs to nominate such men to office as they approve of? and should they for so doing be called "proscriptive?"

The Sun says that WM. B. FOSTER, Esq., has been appointed to an office in the treasury department, at Washington.

THE REPUDIATION OF STATE DEBTS.—If there be any of our readers who are weary of hearing arguments in favor of preserving the honor of the States, either from a belief they are not necessary or from indifference to the subject, we entreat them to bestow five minutes' consideration on a broad view of the question. What is the security on which any man holds and enjoys the house, the farm, or other property, bequeathed him by his parents or earned by his toil? Is it not the inviolability of the public faith? What are deeds, bonds, wills, but evidences of title and interest which the State has undertaken to guarantee? And how shall the State honestly and thoroughly enforce other contracts, yet repudiate and trample on its own? History informs us that in the rare instances where a Nation or State has chosen thus to act, the pecuniary ruin to individuals resulting therefrom has been the least of its evils. The shock given to public morals, the utter destruction of public faith, the overthrow of confidence in man, the keen sense of wrongs endured, and the universal dread of wrongs to come, have been far sorer and more lasting evils. The horrors of the French Revolution may be clearly traced back to the breach of faith by the Government in the explosion of the Mississippi Scheme.

We have no possible personal interest in the matter—no Stocks, no bonds. (unless *to pay,*) and do not know who holds any State Stocks except the President of the Manufacturers' Bank of Ulster. But we HAVE an interest in the preservation of public faith—in the maintainance of American honor. The day in which one State deliberately repudiates its Public Debt and sets its creditors at defiance will be a dark one for our whole country—for its morals, its fame, and its prosperity. As sure as there is a Heaven above us, and a punishment for iniquity, such a step must entail woe on all who are implicated in its adoption.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WHEAT AND COTTON.—*The Middle States and the Southern.*—If the British markets were opened to our grains as they are to our cotton, the farmers of the U. States would export flour and wheat to Great Britain to the amount of some fifteen or twenty millions annually.—If England and France would remove their exorbitant duties upon American Tobacco, our planters would find sales abroad to the extent of many millions more. But these two articles, flour and tobacco, the chief staples of this latitude and of the Middle States generally, are taxed enormously in England and France.—Flour is almost entirely excluded.

When we call for a tariff of retaliatory duties against those heavy exactions upon our staples, the South raises a great outcry and declares the measure to be unconstitutional. Let us suppose that *Southern Cotton* was subject in England to duties as heavy as those upon our Flour and Tobacco—Would a Tariff be unconstitutional then? We put the question in all candor.

It is important, too, that this question should be put—and that the South should study out an answer to it. "The time is rapidly approaching," says the Boston Atlas, "when the Corn Laws of England will become forgotten, while Southern *patriotism*, awakened too late to its own interests, will find in the Prohibitory Cotton Laws of England, meet food for all the indignation that Southern chivalry can bring into existence."

England takes the cotton of the South simply because she cannot procure sufficient supplies elsewhere. That necessity will exist for some time, whether we raise our Tariff or not. But it may not continue very long; her efforts to raise cotton in India will be pushed with all the energy of British genius and power. In the meantime, before England can cut off the cotton of the South, is it not our policy to enlarge the home market by the encouragement of domestic manufactures? It is for the South to consider this.—*Balt. Amer.*

THE FIRST ABOLITION MEETING.—We have recently had an interview with a person who was present at the first abolition meeting ever held in the United States. It took place in the township of Woodbridge, county of Middlesex, New Jersey, on the 4th of July, 1783, being the first anniversary of our independence, after the close of the revolutionary war. Great prepreations had been made—an ox was roasted, and an immense number assembled on the memorable occasion. A platform was erected just above the heads of the spectators, and, at a given signal, Dr. Bloomfield, father of the late Governor Bloomfield of New Jersey, mounted the platform, followed by his fourteen slaves, male and female, seven taking their stations on his right, and seven on his left. Being thus arranged, he advanced somewhat in front of his slaves and addressed the multitude on the subject of slavery and its evils, and in conclusion pointing to those on the right and left—"As a nation," said he, "we are free and independent—all men are born equal, and why should these, my fellow citizens—my equals—be held in bondage? From this day they are emancipated, and I here declare them free and absolved from all servitude to me or my posterity."

Then calling up before him one somewhat advanced in years—"Hector," says the Doctor, "whenever you become too old or infirm to support yourself, you are entitled to your maintenance from me or my property. How long do you suppose it will be before you will require that maintenance?" Hector held up his left hand, and with his right drew a line across the middle joint of his fingers, saying—"Never, never, massa, so long as any of these fingers remain below these joints." Then turning to the audience, the Doctor remarked—"There, fellow citizens, you see that liberty is as dear to the man of color as to you or to me." The air now rang with shouts of applause and thus the scene ended.

Dr. B. immediately procured for Hector, either by purchase or setting off from his own farm, three acres of land, and built him a small house, where he resided and cultivated his little farm until the day of his death,* and it was a common remark with the neighbors, that Hector's hay, when he took it to Amboy to sell, would always command a better price than theirs.—*Newark Eagle.*

---

*This took place within the last nine years, near Metuchin, New Jersey, at the advanced age of 105 years. An interesting fact connected with the gift of freedom and land. The son of Hector inherited it, and his widow now resides on it. The freed slaves generally took care of, and supported themselves.

The *Washingtonian Tee-totallers* seem every where to meet with great success. In *Zanesville*, about eight hundred joined; at *St. Johns*, (New Brunswick,) about two thousand. We learn from the Scioto Gazette, that at *Chillicothe* during the past week, Temperance was the all-engrossing theme. About *eight hundred* there joined the tee-total band. BROWN and PORTER, the two distinguished delegates of the Cincinnati Society, gave in their experience in burning words. If, says the Gazette, one from the ranks of the intemperate *adhere* to the pledge, the families, friends, and country will bless that day. As far as we are informed it is rare that the Washington tee-totallers fall away.—*Cin. Chron.*

CLOSING SCENES OF LIFE.—The last words of Mr. Jefferson, who died just half a century after the passage of his immortal Declaration of Independence, were, "*I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country!*" The dying words of John Adams, the same day, were still more characteristic of the man. A few minutes before he died, being roused by the firing of a cannon, and told that his neighbors were rejoicing for the 4th of July, he exclaimed, "*It is a great and glorious day!*" and expired with the words, "*Independence forever!*" on his lips.

President Monroe also died on the morning of our National Independence. When the firing began at midnight, he opened his eyes inquiringly, and when the cause was communicated to him, a cheerful intelligent smile indicated that he understood what the occasion was, although speechless. Gen. Harrison's dying words will never be forgotten,—*I wish you to understand the true principles of Government—I wish them carried out—I ask no more.*" In death, as in life, the happiness of his country was uppermost in his thoughts.—*Cin. Rep.*

From the Cleveland Herald.

THE MORMONS

This singular people are growing in numbers and *gifts*. We understand that to their old mode of worship practised by them at Kirtland, *dancing* and *kissing* are now added. They are building up Nauvoo, their Holy City, rapidly; and accessions to the society from various sections of the United States as well as from Europe, are constantly arriving to occupy the "Promised Land." A splendid Temple for worship, and an extensive Hotel for the accommodation of "the brethren," are now in progress at Nauvoo. One tenth of the labor of the whole community is devoted to constructing these edifices.

The origin and progress of Mormonism in this country is one of the marvels of the age. That it originated in and has been sustained by gross imposition on the credulous, hardly admits of a doubt. The deceptions have in many instances been so glaring, that none but the infatuated could close their eyes against them. The story of the finding of the Golden Bible—the abstraction of the plates on which the strange characters are said to have been written—the gift of tongues—the new revelations—the new prophecies made from time to time to meet occurring events, or else their total failure of "coming to pass"—the abortion of attempted miracles—were sufficient in the early days of Mormonism to stamp the whole as humbug of the first water. Persecution, however, took the place of investigation, and as a matter of course the Mormons "grew and multiplied." The followers of Joseph Smith were as humble and ready for the sacrifice as the old Christian martyrs, and the story of their wrongs and sufferings for the faith, is similarly soul-harrowing.

The extravagance of the belief and conduct of some of the first converts to Mormonism is hardly credible, though what we shall relate we personally witnessed. At a protracted Mormon meeting, the gift of tongues and prophecy was claimed and taught by the elders. Accordingly these gifts were practised by the converts. At one time something like half a dozen of both sexes were stretched upon the ground together, struck down by the spirit, as asserted by the Mormon teachers. Suddenly one of the entranced would commence a low, gutteral kind of Indian dialect, and the others would join in the conversation in "unknown tongues" truly—neither English, Dutch, French, Indian, or hog-latin! After entertaining themselves and the wondering spectators long enough with "tongues," they would start to their feet, and apparently controlled by the spirit, wildly gesticulate—pluck the air as if gathering grapes—feast on nothing—hunt in the "promised land"—ready, aim, and fire at at the game—then return and relate their success in "unknown tongues!" And the preachers of Mormonism gravely told the people these were the "signs which should distinguish the saints!" A few weeks after it was *revealed* to Jo Smith that all these "signs" were of the Devil—and *presto!* they were gone to their reputed father!

Their prophecies were "off the same piece." The destruction of the world in three years was repeatedly predicted. One of the elders closed a cheering exhortation to his followers to prepare for the "Holy Land," by positively assuring them that ere long the whole country between Ohio and Missouri would be changed into a *sea of waters*, on which they would be triumphantly borne to the "promised land of milk and honey!" After patiently waiting some years for the promised flood, the credulous flock started for "New Jerusalem" with ox teams! The prophet had gone before on foot!

The Mormons now issue a monthly paper at Nauvoo, called "The Times and Seasons." From a late number we add a few extracts, to gine an idea of some of their modern crotchets:

"The Brethren are hereby notified, that our well beloved brother, Hyrum Smith, Patriarch of the church, has erected a comfortable office, opposite his dwelling house, where himself together with his scribe and recorder, (James Sloan,) will attend regularly every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, during the entire day, or upon any other day, if urgent circumstances require it, to perform the duties of his high and holy calling.

A copy of the blessing can be received immediately after being pronounced, so that the brethern who live at a distance can have it to take with them."

It appears that the Mormons at Kirtland, Ohio, are about establishing a press at that place, and also design establishing themselves there permanently. In reference to this matter, the "Times and Seasons" publishes the following communication from the "patriarch of the whole church."

"All the saints that dwell in that land are commanded to come away, for this is, "Thus saith the Lord;" therefore pay out no moneys nor properties for houses nor land, in that country, for if you do, you will lose them; for the time shall come that you shall not possess them in peace; but shall be scourged with a sore scourge; yet your children may possess them, but not until many years shall pass away, and, as to the organization of that branch of the church it is not according to the spirit and will of God; and as to the designs of the leading members of that branch relative to the printing press, and the ordaning of Elders, and sending out elders to beg for the poor, are not according to the will of God; and in these things they shall not prosper, for they have neglected the House of the Lord, the Baptismal Font, in this place, wherein their dead may be redeemed, and the key of knowledge that unfolds the dispensation of the fulness of times may be turned, and the mysteries of God be unfolded, upon which the salvation of the world, and the redemption of their dead depends, for "Thus saith the Lord," "there shall not be a General assembly or a general conference assembled together until the House of the Lord shall be finished, and the Baptismal Font, and if we are not diligent the church shall be rejected, and their dead also," "saith the Lord." Therefore, dear Brother, any proceedings otherwise than to put forth their hands with their might to do this work, is not according to the will of God, and shall not prosper, therefore tarry not in any place whatever, but come forth unto this place from all the world, until it is filled up and polished, and sanctified according to my word, saith the Lord, come ye forth from the ends of the earth, that I may hide you from mine indignation that shall scourge the wicked, and then I will send forth and build up Kirtland, and it shall be polished and refined according to my word, therefore, your doings and organizations, and designs in printing, or any of our councils, are not of me, saith the Lord, even so. Amen. HYRUM SMITH, Patriarch
for the whole church.

We find, in the Boston Notion, copious extracts from an English Review of Mr. Catlin's letters and notes on the manners, &c., of the North American Indians, and we extract the following as giving some idea of the character of that interesting book.

"In the commencement of my Tour, several of my travelling companions from the city of New York, found themselves at a frightful distance to the West, when we arrived at Niagara Falls; and hastened back to amuse their friends with tales and scenes of the West. At Buffalo, a steamboat was landing with 400 passengers, and 12 days out—"Where from?" "From the West." In the rich state of Ohio, hundreds were selling their farms and going—to the West. In the beautiful city of Cincinnati, people said to me, "Our town has passed the days of its most rapid growth, it is not far enough West." In St. Louis, 1,400 miles west of New York, my landlady assured me that I would be pleased with her boarders, for they were nearly all merchants from the "West." I there asked—Whence come those steamboats, laden with Pork, honey, hides, &c.? From the West. Whence those ponderous bars of silver, which those men have been for hours shouldering and putting on board that boat? They come from Santa Fe, from the West. Whence goes this steamboat so richly laden with dry goods, steam engines, &c.? She goes to Jefferson city. Jefferson city—where is that? Far to the West. And where goes that boat laden down to her gunnels, the Yellow Stone? She goes still farther to the West—"Then," said I, "I'll go to the West."

I went on board the Yellow Stone. * * * Two thousand miles on her, and we were at the mouth of Yellow Stone river—at the West. What! invoices, bills of lading, &c., a wholesale establishment so far to the West! And those strange looking, long-haired gentlemen, who have just arrived, and are relating the adventures of their long and tedious journey. Who are they? Oh! they are some merchants just arrived from the West. And that keel boat, that Mackinaw boat, and that formidable caravan, all of which are richly laden with goods? These, sir, are oufits starting for the *West*. Going to the *West*, ha? 'Then,' said I, 'I'll try it again. I will try and see if I can go to the West.' * * * What, a Fort here, too? Oui, Monsieur—oui, Monsieur (as a dauntless and *semi-barbarian* looking, jolly fellow, dashing forth in advance of his party on his wild horse to meet me.) * * * Ne parlez vous, l'Anglais? Non, Monsieur. I speaks de French and de Americaine; mais je ne parle pas l'Anglais. Well then, my good fellow, I will speak English, and you may speak Americane. Val, sare, je suis bien content, pour for I see that you speaks putty good Americane. You live here, I suppose? Non, Monsieur, I comes fair from de West. What, from the West! Where under heavens is that? Wat, diable! de West? well, you shall see, Monsieur, he is putty fair off, 'spose. Do you see any thing of the 'Flatheads' in your country? Non, Monsieur, ilt demeurent very, *very* far to the West.'

Even the steamboat was three months puffing and blowing and toiling up this river. "If any thing," says Mr. Catlin, "ever did astonish the Indians, it was the steamer:

"These poor and ignorant people, for the distance of 2,000 miles, had never before seen or heard of a steamboat, and in some places they seemed at a loss to know what to do, or how to act; they had no name for it—so it was like every thing else (with them,) which is mysterious and unacconntable, *medicine* (mystery.) We had on board one twelve pound cannon and three or four eight pound swivels, which we were taking up to arm the Fur Company's Fort at the mouth of Yellow Stone; and at the approach to every village they were all discharged several times in rapid succession, which threw the inhabitants into utter confusion and amazement—some of them threw their faces to the ground, and cried to the Great Spirit—some shot their horses and sacrificed them to appease the Great Spirit, whom they conceived was offended—some deserted their villages and ran to the tops of the bluffs some miles distant; and others, in some places, as the boat landed in front of their villages came with great caution, and peeped over the bank of the river to see the fate of their chiefs, whose duty it was (from the nature of their office) to approach us, whether friends or foes, and to go on board.

Sometimes, in this plight, they were thrown neck and heels over each other's heads and shoulders—men, women and children and dogs—sage, sachem, old and young—all in a mass, as the frightful discharge of the steam from the escape pipe, which the captain of the boat let loose upon them for his own fun and amusement.—There were many curious conjectures among their wise men, with regard to the nature and powers of the steamboat. Amongst the Mandans some called it the "big thunder canoe;" for, when in the distance below the village, they saw the lightning flash from its sides, and heard the thunder come from it; others called it the "big medicine canoe with eyes," it was *medicine* (mystery) because they could not understand it; and it must have eyes, for said they, "it sees its own way, and takes the deep water in the middle of the channel." They had no idea of the boat being steered by the man at the wheel, and well they might be astonished at its taking the deepest water."

A GOOD PUN.—Are you acquainted with Dr. L——, the master of Baliol College? I never heard a more perfect or excellent pun than his. When some one told how, in a late dispute among the Privy Councillors, the Lord Chancellor struck the table with such violence that he split it: "No, no, no," replied the Master, drily, "I can hardly persuade myself that he *split the table*, though I believe that he *divided the Board.*"—*Mrs. Thrale.*

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.—The following appears in a western paper:

Gentlemen of the Jury:—Can you for an instant suppose that my client here, a man what has allers sustained a high depredation in society, a man you all on you suspect and esteem for his many good qualities: yes, gentlemen, a man what *never* drinks more nor a quart of likker a day; can you, I say, for an instant, suppose that this ere man would be guilty of hookin' a box of percushum caps? Rattlesnaks and coon skins forbid! Picter to yourselves, gentlemen, a feller fast asleep in his log cabin, with his innocent wife and orphan children by his side—all nature hushed in deep repose, and nought to be heard but the muttering of the silent thunder and the hollering of the bull frogs; then imagine to yourselves a feller sneaking up to the door like a despicable hyena, softly entering the dwelling of the peaceful and happy family, and, in the most mendacious and dastardly manner, hooking a whole box of percushum! Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot, dwell upon the monstrosity of such a scene! My feelings turn from such a picter of moral turpentine, like a big wood-chuck would turn from my dog Rose! I cannot for an instant harbor the idea that *any* man in these diggins, much less *this ere* man, could be guilty of committing an act of such rantankerous and unextrampled discretion.

And now, gentlemen, after this ere brief view of the case, let me retreat of you to make up your minds candidly and unpartially, and give us such a verdict as we might reasonably suspect from such an enlightened and intolerant body of our feller citizens—remembering, that in the language of Nimrod, who fell in the battle of Bunker Hill, it is better than ten innocent men should escape, rather than that one guilty should suffer. Judge, give us a chaw tobacco.

LOGICAL.—"Why don't you subscribe to the Gazette or some other newspaper," said we the other day to a man of this county. "You have a large family of children growing up, to whom a paper might be of incalculable advantage—and I am sure you are sufficiently able to bear the expense."

"Why sir," said he, "I find that reading is like drinking liquor—the more one indulges the more he wants to. And if my children once get a passion for reading, I am afraid they would devote too much time to it, and neglect their work."

To which kingdom does he belong, the animal or vegetable?—*Bardstown Chronicle.*

GOOD.—One of the Tuscarora Indians passing through Canada, a short time since, was asked by a tavern keeper where he was from. "Tuscarora, sir," said the man of the woods. "Then," said the Canadian, "you are a Yankee Indian, eh?" "Yes, sir, I am a Yankee Indian." "Did you know," said the Canadian, "that there's going to be war, and that we shall be over and take the States, and make them a British province." "Do you think so?" "Yes, certainly." "Then, sir, I think you was never a great ways from home."—*Toledo Blade.*

NEIGHBORLY.—"Mrs. Jinkins," said a little redheaded girl with a pug nose and bare feet, "mother says you will obleege her by lendin' her a stick of fire-wood, fillin' this cruet with vinegar, puttin' a little soft soap in this pan, and please not let your turkey-gobblers roost on our fence."—*Western paper.*

ANECDOTE.—In a time of much religious excitement, an honest Dutch farmer of the Mohawk was asked his opinion as to which denomination of Christians were in the right way to heaven: "Vell, den," said he, "ven we ride our wheat to Albany, some say dis de best road, and some say dat is the best; but I ton't tink it makes much tifferance which road we take; for wen we get dare, dey nefer ask us which way we come—and it is none of deir business—if our weat be goot."

TILLING THE EARTH.—In tilling the earth, some people go upon the same principle that regulates their business intercourse with men. They must be sure to get advantage of the trade; and if this cannot be secured without, they must cheat and deceive the person with whom they deal. And they think to practice the same artifice upon old mother Earth. You will see them on their grounds in the spring, as sly as dogs, apparently calculating that Earth has forgotten the exhausting crops that were taken from her last year—perhaps they will give a sparkling of manure, and throw it on, so as to make the Earth think there is a noble lot of it. Well they go to work. But the earth wont be cheated. She will reward every man according to his works, *and tell the truth in the autumn*. You cannot get the advantage of her as you can with human customers. Treat her well, and she will reward your expenditure and toil, but attempt to cheat her, and she will make you sorry for it when harvest comes.—*Maine Cultivator.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—DECEMBER 2, 1841.

The editor of the Advocate has worked himself into a tremendous passion at our expose of the difference between his *professions* and his *practice*, and has descended to retail some of the vile personalities and slanders of a cotemporary sheet which we considered beneath our notice. We will attend to him in our next, and make room to-day for the following remarks of an esteemed correspondent, who shows up some of the inconsistencies of the Advocate in a glaring light.

PROSCRIPTIVE ANTIMASONRY.

MR. WHITE:—I do not see the Advocate, except occasionally, and by accident; but find by the Gazette that the old story about "proscriptive Antimasonry" is revived in that very *consistent* paper. The citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny County have not yet forgotten that during the last campaign the Advocate was filled with charges against the Antimasonic party because it had nominated and was supporting Messrs. Darsie and Lightner, two gentlemen who had once been adhering freemasons.

In the judgment of that very *honest* and *sincere* editor, the fact that those gentlemen had both declared that the practices of Freemasonry tended *"to weaken all the securities of life, liberty and property"* was not enough to wipe away the deep, black, damning stain of an initiation into a Lodge. According to that patriot's understanding of the matter, every Masonic Lodge was an immense *moral dye kettle*, and the persons who had once submitted to the ceremonies of initiation came out with such a stain upon their characters, as no future conduct could efface. He seemed to think that once a mason, a man must always be a mason—always be bound to obey the behests of the Lodge—always be ready to aid and assist at the performance of its detestable ceremonies, those very ceremonies which they had publicly proclaimed to be injurious to all *"the securities of life, liberty and property."*

That worthy patriot seemed unwilling to give any consideration or weight to the strong declaration contained in the Memorial against Masonic oaths, or else he took it for granted that those respectable citizens, Messrs. Darsie and Lightner, among others, who approved and signed it, acted with the most base and atrocious hypocrisy.

The Antimasons were, in his opinion, too liberal and credulous in giving any credence or attention to their strong testimony against Masonry. Then our party was denounced as the "masonic party," in that admirably honest and consistent paper, the Advocate. Again and again were we styled the "Masonic party," and a great effort was made to disgust Antimasons by proving that our ticket was not exclusive enough, and our nominations not *proscriptive* enough.

Time, however, passed on—the election is over—Messrs. Lightner and Darsie are both elected—and now the Advocate is raising a new war cry, or rather reviving an old one, which was very *carefully forgotten* during all the months of June, July, August and September last. Now the cry is no longer about Antimasons being too *masonic*, but just the reverse; we are now too *proscriptive*. Such is the honest consistency of that editor.

As to our course last summer and fall, I offer the following remarks:

Antimasons know, from overwhelming evidence, that Masonry is a detestable, infamous, blood-stained, and perjury branded institution. They know that no man who has any pretension to good character will dare to risk his reputation in defending it publicly. They all recollect that the noble, the patriotic, the high-minded John Q. Adams took hold of the public address of the Great Grand High Priest of Freemasonry, Edward Livingston, and challenged him, before the whole world, to come out and sustain that address, and defend Masonry. They also know that this same Edward Livingston, the great civilian of Louisiana, the Secretary of State of the United States, the very head of the Masonic order of this Union, and the *voluntary eulogist* of that moral fungus, cowered and shrank in dismay before the patriot of Quincy, and, by assuming a position of "dignified silence," manifested his consciousness that *he* could not defend that institution. They know further, that Mr. Forward, who is the lauded subject of the very article in which Antimasonry is assailed in the Advocate, also indignantly declined to become the defender of Masonry. They also know that when the very chief of the *nobility* of the Lodge had an opportunity to absolve Masonry from the charges against it, by their testimony upon oath before the Legislature, they all refused to take advantage of that opportunity.

Knowing all this, and knowing also that they are the most respectable, the most serious, and the most worthy members of the Fraternity who bear testimony against its practices, they receive their statements as true, and respect them accordingly. It is only from those who have been members that the public can get testimony against it. Antimasons know this, and receive into their ranks all who bear testimony against the mystery of iniquity.

In this respect, Antimasons act as all christians act; they receive among them all who renounce their evil ways; they act as do the Temperance men, and they conform precisely to the spirit of our Naturalization laws. When an alien born renounces his allegiance to other potentates, he is received as a *citizen*. So when a mason renounces his allegiance to blood-stained Masonry, Antimasons look upon him as a *freeman*, and as their equal in all respects. So long, however, as any man continues his allegiance to that secret, dishonest, blood-stained potentate, whose boast it has been that it "could upset any human organization," he can never be the choice of untrammelled freemen.—All such men are forever excluded from the suffrages of Antimasons, and, if this is proscription, then is Antimasonry proscriptive, and not otherwise.

In conclusion, I will remark, that it is not a little strange that although the Advocate shrinks in terror from any open, direct, manly defence of Masonry, yet it is very ready to condemn the party which refuses to give any countenance to men adhering to an institution whose practices *"weaken all the securities of life, liberty and property."*

That editor dare not controvert the truth of the statement in the memorial of our twenty-seven masons, as to the influence of masonic practices, and yet he calls antimasons proscriptive because they refuse to vote for men who adhere to masonry and thus contribute their utmost to continue all its injurious influences.

AN ANTIMASON.

P. S. I beg leave to suggest

cation of Mr. Adam's letters to Livingston would be very acceptable to many of your readers.

GREAT SNOW STORM.—The cause of the non-arrival of our eastern mail yesterday was a snow storm east of the mountains. It commenced snowing in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, on Sunday evening, and continued all night, and the greater part of Monday. The Philadelphia Inquirer of Tuesday says, the streets are alive with sleighs.

While our eastern cities are in the midst of winter, we have mild and pleasant weather here, our rivers in a navigable order, and business among shippers and river men quite brisk.

Associations are being formed in Ohio, for the purpose of protecting themselves from losses by depreciated bank paper. The members pledge themselves to each other to receive no bank paper except at its value in silver. The movement it is thought will become general. Success to it.

The Illinoians say they cannot pay the interest on their state debt at present. Repudiation of the principal will be the next move.

REPUDIATION.—The Vicksburgh Sentinel, a rabid Loco Foco paper, thus discourses in reference to the result of the late election in Mississippi. We hope it will be long before any other state will be found subscribing to such detestable doctrine, but we fear for the future. We join in the hope that "borrowing on the faith of a state is at an end," if the faith of a state is to be considered as a mere pretence to swindle people out of their money.

"The people of Mississippi have repudiated the illegal bonds now held in the name of the state, by a band of stockgamblers in Europe, fraudulently obtained through the agency of Nicholas Biddle. This is only the commencement of that mighty political, moral and social revolution commenced in this state, and which is destined before many years, to sweep over Florida, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Louisiana.—Two years ago last September, we announced the principle of repudiation, and now the people of a sovereign state have decided the question We hope that engine of popular oppression—borrowing on the faith of the State—is at an end."

CALEB CUSHING.—This gentleman has addressed the following letter to the editor of the St. Louis Bulletin·

BOSTON, Oct. 27, 1841.

Dear Sir,—I perceive by the papers of the 12th inst. that some base and mendacious print at the west accuses me of having sought to injure Mr. Webster, through the New York Herald: and I thank you most heartily for your prompt contradiction of this calumnious charge; and I beg permission to confirm what you have said on the subject of the falsity of that accusation in all its parts and relations, and to add that whoever shall impute to me any purpose or act of injury to Mr. Webster, I pronounce every such person a liar and a scoundrel.

I am yours, respectfully,

CALEB CUSHING.

To the editor of the St. Louis Bulletin.

A CHANGE FOR THE BETTER.—The act of the last Session of the General Assembly of Georgia, to change the meetings of the Legislature from the annual to biennial, has passed the present House of Representatives of that State by a vote of 176 Yeas to 8 Nays.—*Penna. Inquirer.*

Collision at Sea.—The New York Express says, "The ship Saladin arrived on Sunday from Newcastle, England, reports that on the 27th inst., at 4 A. M., while in the act of going in stays off the Hook, was run into by a fore and aft schr. which did the ship some damage. After getting clear, both of the schooner's masts went by the board, and she appeared to sink. The S. came to anchor, and hoisted out a boat to go to their relief, but after searching an hour returned to the ship unable to find them. At daylight next morning discovered a schr. on shore on the beach with both masts alongside.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

MONTEVIDEO, Sept. 26.

An English packet arrived here yesterday from Buenos Ayres, bringing the news that the Montevidean Government has asked the mediation of England in their contest with Buenos Ayres, and that England has given orders to Mr. Mandeville, their Minister at Buenos Ayres, to effect, if possible, a reconciliatian between them. The packet also brings a report from Buenos Ayres, that Rosas has refused to acknowledge the independence of this State, or to treat with the President, General Riviera, on any conditions.

The French charge des affaires at Buenos Ayres has entered a complaint against the Government of Buenos Ayres for not complying with the terms of the treaty between them, one of the first articles of which is that they acknowedge the independence of the Banda Oriental (this State.) He says that nothing but French powder and ball will make them comply with their obligations, an it is said he will withdraw—indeed, it is said he has already demanded his passports. Thus we are to enjoy another blockade, and energetic measures will be taken.

The character of the President of the Banda Oriental is in many important particulars the exact reverse of that of Rosas. He is mild, merciful, and even kind to his enemies taken in arms against him, and sparing of blood in fight. He is said, however, to be faithless, lavish of money, whether his own or borrowed, excessively addicted to gambling, but free to part with his gains to any in distress. He is poor, although a President. Rosas, who is rich, has few good qualities.

EFFECTS OF PAINTING ON SAVAGES.

MR. CATLIN, in his new work, thus relates the effects on the untutored and savage mind of the productions of his brush and pencil:

"Perhaps nothing ever more completely astonished the people than the operation of my brush. The art of portrait-painting was a subject entirely new to them, and of course, unthought of; and my appearance here has commenced a new era in the arcana of *medicine* or mystery. Soon after arriving here, I commenced and finished the portraits of the two principal chiefs. This was done without having awakened the curiosity of the villagers as they had nothing of what was going on, and even the chiefs themselves seemed to be ignorant of my designs, until the picture was completed. No one else was admitted into my lodge during the operation; and when finished it was exceedingly amusing to see them mutually recognizing each other's likeness, and assuring each other of the striking resemblance which they bore to the originals. Both of these pressed their hand over their mouths awhile in dead silence (a custom amongst most tribes, when any thing surprises them very much;) looking attentively upon the protraits and myself, and upon the palette and colors with which these unaccountable effects had been produced. They then walked up to me in the most gentle manner, taking me in turn by the hand, with a firm grip; with head and eyes inclined downward and in a tone a little above a whisper—pronounced the words "te-ho-pe-nee Washee!" and walked off. That moment conferred an honor on me, which you as yet do not understand. I took the degree (not of Doctor of Laws, nor Bachelor of Arts) of Master of Arts—of mysteries—of magic, and of hocus pocus. I was recognized in that short sentence as a "great *medicine white man*;" and since that time, have been regularly installed medicine or mystery, which is the most honorable degree that could be conferred on me here; and I now hold a place amongst the most eminent and envied personages, the doctors and

finished the portraits of the two chiefs, and they had returned to their wigwams, and deliberately seated themselves by their respective firesides, and silently smoked a pipe or two (according to an universal custom,) they gradually began to tell what had taken place; and at length crowds of gaping listeners, with mouths wide open, thronged their lodges: and a throng of women and girls were about my house, and through every crack and crevice I could see their glistening eyes, which were piercing my hut in a hundred places, from a natural and restless propensity, a curiosity to see what was going on within.

An hour or more passed in this way, and the soft and silken throng continually increased, until some hundreds of them were clung, and piled about my wigwam like a swarm of bees hanging on the front and sides of their hive.—During this time, not a man made his appearance about the premises—after a while, however, they could be seen, folded in their robes, gradually siding up towards the lodge, with a silly look upon their faces, which confessed at once that curiosity was leading them reluctantly, where their pride checked and forbade them to go. The rush soon after became general; and the chiefs and medicine men took possession of my room placing *soldiers* (braves with spears in their hands) at the door, admitting no one, but such as were allowed by the chiefs, to come in. Monsr. Kipp, the agent of the Fur Company, who has lived here eight years, and to whom, for his politeness and hospitality, I am much indebted, at this time took a seat with the chiefs, and, speaking their language fluently, he explained to them my views and the objects for which I was painting these portraits; and also expounded to them the manner in which they were made—at which they seemed all to be very much pleased. The necessity at this time of exposing the portraits to the view of the crowds who were assembled around the house, became imperative, and they were held up together over the door, so that the whole village had a chance to see and recognise their chiefs. The effect upon so mixed a multitude, who as yet had heard no way of accounting for them, was novel and really laughable. The likenesses were instantly recognised, and many of the gaping multitude commenced yelping; some were stamping off in the jarring dance—others were singing and others again were crying—hundreds covered their mouths with their hands and were mute, others, indignant, drove their spears frightfully into the ground, and some threw a reddened arrow at the sun, and went home to their wigwams.

* * The squaws generally agreed, that they had discovered life enough in them to render my medicine too great for the Mandans; saying that such an operation could not be performed without taking away from the original something of his existence, which I put in the picture, and they could see it stir. This curtailing of the natural existence, for the purpose of instilling life into the secondry one, they decided to be an useless and destructive operation, and one which was calculated to do great mischief in their happy community; and they commenced a mournful and doleful chaunt against me, crying and weeping bitterly through the village, proclaiming me a most 'dangerous man,' one who could make living persons by looking at them; and at the same time, could, as a matter of course, destroy life in the same way, if I choose. That my medicine was dangerous to their lives, and that I must leave the village immediately. That bad luck would happen to those whom I painted—that I was to take a part of the existence of those whom I painted, and carry it home with me amongst the white people, and that when they died they would never sleep quiet in their graves.

In this way the women and the old quack medicine men (one would really suppose we were describing matters which concerned us much more nearly,) contrived to raise alarm and opposition; and at length a council was called to take the subject into consideration.—Mr. Catlin attended; his explanations were held to be satisfactory, and he was forthwith installed as a Medicine:—

"I was waited upon in due form and ceremony by the *Medicine-men*, who received me upon the old adage, 'Similis simili gaudet.' I was invited to a feast, and they presented me a *she-shee-quoi*, or a doctor's rattle, and also a magical wand, or a doctor's staff, strung with claws of the grizzly bear, with hoofs of the antelope—with ermine—with wild sage and bat's wings—and perfumed withal with the *choice* and *savory* odor of the pole-cat; a dog was sacrificed and hung by the legs over my wigwam, and I was therefore and thereby initiated into (and countenanced in the practice of) the arcana of medicine or mystery, and considered a fellow of the Extraordinary Society of *Conjurati*."

Commercial.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.—There are now four and a half feet water in the channel, and falling.—We counted ten steamboats at the landing this morning, receiving and discharging freight. This is a less number than ordinary, during navigation, but it is accounted for by the fact that at the commencement of the late rise a large number of boats were in port waiting for water, and others below waiting to come up. These last have come up, received their freight, and together with the boats that were in port, proceeded on trips to the west, principally to St. Louis, and have not yet returned. Should the water not get too low, we may look for a number of arrivals shortly.

The Allegheny landing presents the most lively spectacle at present. From the upper bridge to the point, there is a perfect jam of flat boats, rafts, produce boats, steam boats, keel boats, &c., all loading or unloading.

The weather, though cool, is dry and pleasant, and well suited to out-door transactions.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.—We have noted all the changes in the market in our table. The tendency of both Flour and Bacon is downwards. Flour, at the river, is $5,25; from wagons, $5,37; and retails at $6. Bag flour sells at $2,87, per hundred, by the quantity; but can be retailed out at $3,25 to $3,50.

BACON is very dull, and sells, hog round, from 3 to 5 cents. Hams are selling from the smoke houses, in Cincinnati, at 3 cents.

BUTTER, keg sells at from 5 to 6 cents. Roll, 12 to 14.

PORK.—The price of Pork seems to be fixed throughout the west at from $1,50 to $2. Buyers in Cincinnati will only pay that price. In Louisville large quantities are being received at $1,50 on foot, and $2 nett. 2000 hogs have been sold in Columbus, Ohio, at $1,50 a $2. In some parts of Illinois it is selling at $1,25.

NEW YORK, Sunday, P. M.

In exchanges the market is not very brisk, and the supply being large, bills have declined. The Cotton bills are now coming in in considerable amount from the south. Sterling bills drawn by a good southern bank have been sold at 8½, but 9 is the market rate for southern unendorsed bills. Drawn bills 9½ a 10. Francs 5,25 a 5,27½. In consequence of this decline in rates specie has become dull, and the premiums much smaller. Mexican dollars ½ a ¾; Spanish 4. V Frank pieces 94; American halves and gold par.

Money continues to be extremely tight in Wall street, although on Saturday there was a slight amelioration of the pressure. The Banks are discounting very sparingly. Exchange on Philadelphia 5 a 5½, Baltimore 3½ a 3¾ cents.

There was some animation in the Cotton Market yesterday; and the sales reached 900 bales. The rates, however, underwent no change. The Flour market is dull at $6,50 for Genesee and Ohio in good order, and a sale, to arrive on Monday, was reported at 6,37½; Michigan $6,37½ a 6,44. The stock of Southern is small; Georgetown, 6,62½; Brandywine, 6,75. Rye has advanced. Sales, 4,000 bushels N. River and Jersey at 80 cents, delivered; 2,000 Indian Corn at 70 cents weight; 2,400 do. Ohio at 68½ cwt. Oats are in good demand; sales, several thousand bushels at 50a50½. Ashes are dull, Pots, 6,00; Pearls, 5,62½a5,75. Sales 20,000 lbs. Whalebone for

Rates of Discount

IN PITTSBURGH.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE 'GAZETTE.'

N. HOLMES & SON,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 33 MARKET STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA.	
Banks of Pittsburgh,	3pm
State Scrip, issued at Pittsburgh,	par
Certificates of Deposit, payable in B'kable funds,	par
Exchange Bank Post Notes,	par
Berks County Bank,	6dis
Towanda Bank,	7
Erie Bank,	7
Waynesburgh, Post Notes and Certificates,	7
Monong'a B'k of Brownsville, Post Notes,	7
United States Bank, and Branches,	50
OHIO.	
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville,	1
Western Reserve Bank, Warren,	1
Bank of Mount Pleasant,	1
Bank of Marietta,	2
Bank of Chillicothe,	7
Bank of Zanesville,	5
Bank of Putnam,	5
Bank of Circleville, (H. Lawrence, Cashier,)	1
Clinton Bank of Columbus,	7
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	7
St. Clairsville Bank,	2
Cleveland Banks,	7
Cincinnati Banks,	7
Bank of Wooster,	7
Columbian Bank of New Lisbon,	7
Bank of Massillon,	7
Bank of Sandusky,	7
Bank of Geauga,	7
Bank of Norwalk,	7
Bank of Xenia,	7
Bank of Granville,	7
Bank of Hamilton,	7
Com. Bank of Scioto,	7
Dayton Bank,	7
Farmers Bank of Canton,	8
Lancaster Bank,	7
Urbana Banking Company,	7
Post Notes,	7
All under $5,	7
INDIANA.	
State Bank and Branches,	7
KENTUCKY	
Bank of Louisville,	4
Bank of Kentucky and Branches,	4
Northern Bank and Branches,	4
ILLINOIS.	
State Bank and Branches,	7
Bank of Shawneetown,	7
VIRGINIA.	
Bank of Virginia,	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Exchange Bank of Virginia,	1½
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	1½
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Wheeling, Va., and Branches,	7
North Western Bank of Va. and Branches,	7
Post Notes,	7
DELAWARE.	
All Banks,	1
Under $5,	2
NEW YORK.	
City Banks,	3pm
County Banks,	2pm
Post Notes and Certificates on time issued by the Free Banks,	no sale

REVIEW OF THE PITTSBURGH MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Current Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY......DECEMBER, 2.

ASHES, Pearl,	lb	5½ @ 6
Pot,	lb	4½ @ 5
APPLES, Green,	bbl	1 50 @ 2 00
Dried,	bush	75 @ 87½
AXES,	doz	16 00 @ 18 00
BEESWAX, Yellow American,	lb	22 @ 25
BLOOMS, Juniata,	per ton	62 00 @ 65 00
BEANS, Small White,	bush	@ 75
BROOMS,	doz	1 25 @ 1 37
BUCKETS, Machine,	doz	4 00 @ 5 50
COAL, ⅌ Wagon,	bush	5½ @ 6¼
CRANBERRIES,	bush	1 25 @ 1 50
CANDLES, Mould,	lb	@ 14
Dipped,	lb	@ 10
Sperm,	lb	44 @ 45
COFFEE, Havanna green,	lb	12 @ 13
St. Domingo,	lb	11 @ 12
Rio,	lb	13 @ 14
CHOCOLATE, No. 1,	lb	11 @ 12½
CORDAGE, Hemp, tarred,	lb	13 @ 14
Manilla,	lb	15 @ 17
White Rope,	lb	15 @ 16
COPPER, Brazier's,	lb	32 @ 35
Old,	lb	16 @ 20
CASTINGS, assorted,	lb	@ 3½
Large Kettles,	lb	@ 3½
Heavy Castings,	lb	3 @ 3½
Tea Kettles,	doz	8 50 @ 9 00
CORKS, Velvet,	gross	56 @ 60
CIGARS, Spanish,	M	16 00 @ 20 00
Half Spanish,	M	5 00 @ 5 50
Melee,	M	3 50 @ 4 00
American,	M	1 75 @ 2 00
CIDER,	bbl	1 75 @ 2 00
CORN MEAL,	bush	50 @ 62
COTTON YARN, 5 to 15,	lb	24 @ 31
Candlewick,	lb	@ 24
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,		
Alum,	lb	6 @ 7½
Brimstone,	lb	6 @ 7
Shellac,	lb	20 @ 25
Salts, Epsom,	lb	6¼ @ 8
Madder, Dutch, hhds.	lb	@ 17
do. do. in kgs.	lb	17 @ 20
Oil Vitriol,	lb	6 @ 7
Camphor,	lb	1 25 @ 1 37½
Ginseng,	lb	25 @ 30
Quinine,	oz	3 25 @ 4 00
Saleratus,	lb	6 @ 8
DYE STUFFS, Camwood,	lb	9 @ 10
Fustic,	lb	4 @ 4½
Logwood, Extract,	lb	23 @ 30
do. Chipt,	lb	4 @ 4½
Nicaragua,	lb	6 @ 8
Copperas,	lb	2 @ 3
FEATHERS,	lb	37½ @ 40
FISH, Shad,	bbl	12 00 @ 12 50
Mackerel, No. 1,	bbl	18 00 @ 18 50
do. No. 2,	bbl	15 00 @ 16 50
do. No. 3,	bbl	9 00 @ 10 00
Cod, Dry,	cwt	5 00 @ 5 50
White Fish,	bbl	9 00 @ 10 00
FLOUR, Superfine ⅌ wagons,	bbl	5 25 @ 5 30
do. from stores,	bbl	5 87 @ 6 00
Bag,	cwt	2 87 @ 3 50
FRUITS, Raisins,	box	3 00 @ 3 50
do.	keg	3 25 @ 3 50
Figs,	lb	12½ @ 15
Dates,	lb	10 @ 12½
Prunes,	lb	12 @ 15½
Almonds, soft shell,	lb	18 @ 20½
Currants, Zante,	lb	17 @ 18
Peaches, Dried,	bush	1 75 @ 2 00
GUNPOWDER, Rifle,	keg	5 00 @ 6 00
Rock,	keg	3 50 @ 4 50
GLUE, American,	lb	14 @ 16
Irish,	lb	18 @ 20
GLASS, window, 8 by 10,	box	2 75 @ 3 25
10 by 12,	box	3 75 @ 4 25
10 by 14,	box	@ 6 00
11 by 17,	box	@ 8 50
12 by 18,	box	@ 9 00
GRAIN, Wheat,	bush	1 00 @ 1 06¼
Rye,	bush	45 @ 50
Oats,	bush	25 @ 28
Barley,	bush	62½ @
Corn,	bush	@ 37½
HEMP,	cwt	7 00 @ 8 00
HIDES, Spanish,	lb	16 @ 18½
Missouri,	lb	13 @ 15
Dry,	lb	8 @ 10
Wet,	lb	5 @ 6
HONEY,	gal	87 @ 1 00
HOPS,	lb	35 @ 40
HAY,	ton	10 00 @ 12 00
INDIGO, Spanish float,	ceroon	1 50 @ 1 75
Manilla,	case	1 50 @ 1 62½
IRON, Bar, common sizes,	lb	4 @ 5
do. small do.	lb	4½ @ 7½
Lock	lb	4 @ 5
Round and square,	lb	4 @ 7
Hoop,	lb	4½ @ 8
Sheet,	lb	7 @ 8½
Boiler,	lb	6 @ 7
Nail rods,	lb	6 @ 6½
Plough Slabs,	lb	@ 5
Plough Wings,	lb	@ 5½
LEAD, Pig and Bar,	lb	4½ @ 5
Sheet,	lb	@ 12½
LEATHER, Spanish Sole,	lb	24 @ 27
Country do.	lb	23 @ 25
Saddlers,	doz	25 00 @ 28 00
Calf Skin,	doz	20 00 @ 25 00
Upper,	doz	24 00 @ 28 00
LINEN, tow,	yd	17 @ 20
Brown flax,	yd	18 @ 20
MOLASSES, Sugar House,	gal	45 @ 50
New Orleans,	gal	31 @ 33
Country,	gal	75 @ 1 00
NAILS, 3d,	lb	@ 7½
4d,	lb	@ 6
5d,	lb	@ 5½
6d & 7d,	lb	@ 5
8d & 9d,	lb	@ 4½
10d, 12d, 16d & 20d,	lb	@ 4½
Spikes, Cut,	lb	5½ @ 6
TAR, Ohio,	bbl	4 00 @ 5 00
Allegheny,	bbl	5 50 @ 7 00
OILS, Tanners',	bbl	18 00 @ 25 00
Linseed,	gal	88 @ 90
Sperm, summer,	gal	1 20 @ 1 25
do. winter,	gal	1 30 @ 1 35
Whale,	gal	75 @ 1 00
PAINTS, White Lead, dry,	lb	9 @ 10
do. do. in oil,	keg	2 25 @ 2 50
Red Lead,	lb	10 @ 12
Venitian Red, English,	lb	6 @ 8
do. do. American,	lb	@ 4
Varnish, Copal,	gal	1 75 @ 2 50
Litharge,	lb	9 @ 10
Lamp black,	lb	9 @ 11
Whiting,	lb	2½ @ 3
Prussian blue,	lb	90 @ 1 25
Chrome yellow,	lb	37½ @ 44
Verdigris,	lb	45 @ 50
Spirits Turpentine,	gal	53 @ 60
Ochre, yellow, French,	lb	6 @ 7
do. do. American,	lb	4 @ 6
Chalk,	lb	2 @ 3
PAPER, Pitts. Post, No. 1,	ream	@ 3 75
do. do. No. 2,	ream	@ 3 25
do. Cap, No. 1,	ream	@ 3 50
do. do. No. 2,	ream	@ 3 00
do. do. No. 3,	ream	@ 2 50
Wrapping, Med.	ream	@ 2 00
do. Crown,	ream	@ 1 25
Bonnet Boards,	gross	@ 5 25
PORTER and ALE,	bbl	6 00 @ 7 00
PROVISIONS,		
Bacon, Hog round,	lb	3 @ 4
do. Shoulders,	lb	2 @ 3
do. Sides,	lb	3 @ 4
do. Hams,	lb	5 @ 6
Bread, Pilot,	bbl	2 50 @ 2 75
Crackers, water,	bbl	@ 3 25
do butter,	bbl	@ 4 00
Lard,	lb	6 @ 6½
Butter, in kegs,	lb	5 @ 6
do. in rolls,	lb	12 @ 14
do. in market,	lb	15 @ 18
Cheese, Western Res.	lb	5 @ 5½
RAGS,	lb	3 @ 3½
RICE, fresh in tierces,	lb	5 @ 6
STEEL, American Blister,	lb	@ 5½
Spring Steel,	lb	@ 6½
SADDLE TREES, Fall Backs,	doz	7 50 @ 8 00
Side,	doz	10 00 @ 15 00
SALT, No. 1,	bbl	1 50 @ 1 62½
No. 2,	bbl	1 25 @ 1 37½
SALT PETRE, refined,	lb	10 @ 12
crude,	lb	@ 8
SOAP, Rosin,	lb	6 @ 7
Variegated,	lb	12½ @ 13
SPICES, Cloves,	lb	31 @ 37½
Cassia, in mats,	lb	30 @ 37½
Ginger, Race,	lb	9 @ 12½
Nutmegs,	lb	1 37 @ 1 50
Pepper, sifted,	lb	11 @ 12½
Allspice,	lb	9 @ 10
SPIRITS,		
Brandy, Cog. 4th proof,	gal	1 50 @ 2 00
do. American 1st prf.	gal	50 @ 62
Rum, Jamaica, 4th prf.	gal	44 @ 50
do. N. Eng. 1st prf.	gal	1 50 @ 1 75
Gin, Holland,	gal	1 37 @ 1 50
do. American,	gal	28 @ 31
Whiskey,	gal	17 @ 18
do. city rectified,	gal	21 @ 22
STEEL, English blistered,	lb	14 @ 16
American Blistered,	lb	6½ @ 7
German,	lb	14 @ 16
Cast and Shear,	lb	19 @ 20
SHOVELS and SPADES,	doz	7 50 @ 12 00
SUGAR, New Orleans,	lb	7½ @ 8½
Havana, white,	lb	11½ @ 12
Loaf, No. 1 to 8,	lb	13 @ 16
SEEDS, Clover,	bush	3 75 @ 4 00
Timothy,	bush	1 75 @ 2 00
Flax,	bush	81½ @ 87½
SHOT,	bag	1 75 @ 2 00
TEAS, Imperial,	lb	85 @ 95
Gunpowder,	lb	85 @ 95
Young Hyson,	lb	70 @ 85
Pouchong,	lb	70 @ 80
TIN, Block,	lb	28 @ 30
in plates,	box	12 00 @ 13 00
TALLOW, tried,	lb	@ 8
Rough,	lb	@ 6
TOBACCO, W. T. 6 Twist,	lb	8½ @ 10
Ky. Leaf,	cwt	4 00 @ 10 00
Ladies' Twist,	lb	12 @ 20
Cavendish, Va.	lb	30 @ 37
Cavendish, Ky.	lb	11 @ 12
Cuba,	lb	30 @ 37
WOOL, Common,	lb	@ 25
Half blood,	lb	@ 28
3 4th do.	lb	@ 31
Full do.	lb	@ 35
Prime,	lb	@ 40

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE friends of a Turnpike Road running along the Monongahela River to connect with the Greensburgh Turnpike Road at Turtle Creek, will take notice that a meeting will be held at Mr. Watson's Powder Mill on the 16th of Dec., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Dec. 3.—w2t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Elias Davidson, late of Plum Township, Allegheny County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them for settlement.

W. M. DAVIDSON,
HUGH DAVIDSON,
Administrators.

Dec. 3, 1841.—w6t.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA *WASHINGTON COUNTY, ss:*

AT an Orphan's Court held at Washington, in and for the said County of Washington, on the 2nd Monday of November, 1841, before the Judges of the same Court. Upon the petition of John Wright, Executor of the last will and testament of William Wright, deceased, setting forth that the said testator died siezed in his demesne of a piece of land situate in Jefferson township, in Allegheny County, Penn'a, adjoining lands of Andrew Bedel, William Chambers, and others, containing about ten acres, more or less, without any improvement thereon, that the said testator, in his last will and testament, directed the same to be sold, but does not give the power to any person, by name or description, that he obtained an order at August Court, lastpast, and exposed the same to sale agreeably to the order of the Court, but the same remains unsold for the want of bidders, and therefore praying the Court to grant him an alias order to make sale of the said premises according to law, whereupon the Court upon due consideration, had of the premises, order that the said John Wright, Executor, as aforesaid, on the 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, *at 10 o'clock*, at the house of RICHARD PEARSON, expose the said premises, with the appurtenances, to sale, by public vendue or outcry, and sell the same for the purposes in said petition mentioned—that due public and timely notice of the time and place of sale be given, according to law; and that they make report of their proceedings herein, to the next Orphans' Court to be held for said county, after such sale. By the Court,

JAMES RUPLE, Clerk.

Nov. 10, 1841. Dec. 3.—w3t.

WINDOW SASH, AXES, &c.—Just received a fresh supply of assorted Window Sash, the best C. S. Axes, Hatchets and Adzes by the dozen or single, and with and without handles. Also, a new supply of the Balm of Life. School Books, red blue, and black Ink, and Stationery—and a large a supply of Christian, Temperance, Farmers and Mechanics', Loomis' Magazine and Pittsburgh Almanacs, for 1842, for sale by the hundred, dozen or retail, on accommodating terms, for cash, good Paper Rags or approved exchange, at Harris' General Agency and Intelligence Office.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1841.—w3t&dtf.

A VEGETABLE & Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the Universal Root, of all disease, viz: impurity or Imperfect circulation of the Blood.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment, over One Hundred Thousand persons, who were given over as incurable, by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

For testimonials and cases of cure, apply at Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Office, No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and 5th st., the only place in Pittsburgh, where the genuine Brandreth Pills CAN be obtained.

CAUTION.—DR. BRANDRETH NEVER APPOINTS DRUGGISTS and PEDLARS as his Agents therefore, if you wish to obtain the genuine vegetable universal Pills, never puchase at DRUG STORES or of PEDLARS—all the duly and only appointed agents who sell the TRUE Brandreth's Pills, have an ENGRAVED certificate of agency, dated the twelve months next preceeding, and have entered into bonds of $500 to sell only such pills as they receive from Dr. B., or his traveling agents, who invariably has a power of attorney, proved before the clerk of the county of New-York.

Observe!—When you purchase pills, ask to see the certificate of agency: all who sell the *GENUINE PILLS HAVE ONE*, signed Dr. B. Brandreth, in his own hand writing.

REMEMBER, the certificate is not letter press lithographed, or written—it is engraved. PRICE, 25 cents per box, with directions.

The following are the ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, in Allegheny County, Pa. ☞Principal office, No 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny—Mr. John Glass.
East Liberty—Mr. Daniel Negly.
Wilkinsburgh—Edward Thompson.
Noblestown—John Johnson.
Stewarts Town—Chessman & Spaulding.
Clinton—Alexander Asdale.
Pleasant Hill—Presly Irwin.
Plum Township—David R. Coon.
M'Keesport—H. Rowland.
Fairview—George Power.
Birmingham—Peter Horworth
Elizabeth Town—C. F. Diehl.

FARM TO RENT.

TO LET—A good farm and possession can be had immediately. For terms inquire of

BENJ. DARLINGTON,
No. 52 Market street.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1841.—d1w&wtf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

HANNA & TURNBULL, Paper Manufacturers, Steubenville, Ohio, take this opportunity to make known to the public that they have opened a Paper Warehouse in Pittsburgh, on Wood street, at No. 104, three doors south of Fifth street, for the sale of their paper, where they will keep constantly on hand a general supply of Paper, consisting of Writing, Wrapping, Printing, Letter, Tea and Wall Paper, Bonnet, Binders' and Fullers' Boards.

In connection with which, they will keep a full supply of Blank Books, and School Books. Likewise an extensive assortment of Flint Glassware.—All of which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for Rags and Tanners' Scraps.

Orders addressed to them at Steubenville, or to their Agent in Pittsburgh, H. R. Reynolds, for any particular size or quality of paper will be promptly attended to. H. R. Reynolds, is fully empowered to make all needful contracts, in the management of their business.

THOMPSON HANNA,
JAMES TURNBULL.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 25, 1841.—w3m.

ESTRAY CALF.

Came to the subscriber in Robinson township, Allegheny county, some time in April last, a Red Calf, about one year old; with a white stripe along its back. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

MATTHEW HARBISON.

Nov. 22, 1841.—w3t.*

STRAYED OR STOLEN,

FROM the store of John Collyer, in Allegheny, on Saturday evening last, the 13th inst., a BAY HORSE, with a swelled shoulder, from fistula, about 9 years old, having on a saddle and bridle, not much worn. Any person leaving the horse at the tavern of Mr. Samuel Creighton, in Allegheny, or leaving word with him where he may be found, shall be rewarded, and all expenses paid.

JOHN M'ELROY.

Nov. 18—w3t

NEW GOODS.

PRESTON & MACKEY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN ENGLISH, FRENCH AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 81, Market Street, PITTSBURGH.

August 31, 1841.—wly.

LOOK AT THIS!

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., August, 1840.

Dear Sir—The supply of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry forwarded to us is disposed of. The greatest good has been experienced from its use, in cases almost hopeless. We shall be pleased, if you forward another supply immediately.

TON & MIDDLETON,
Editors of Shelby News.

For sale by CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., General Agents for the West.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Aug. 20, 1841.

NOTICE.—All persons interested in the estate and effects of Richard D. Wardle, will take notice, that by virtue of a domestic attachment issued out of the Dsitrict Court of Allegheny County, No. 400, of November term, 1841. The undersigned trustees appointed by said Court, request those indebted to said Richard D. Wardle, by note, bond, book account or otherwise, to call on the undersigned trustees, at No. 58, Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, city of Pittsburgh, and settle off, and pay said accounts, or suits will be immediately commenced against all delinquents without respect to persons—and all having demands will present their accounts properly authenticated.

N. B. The large lot of Clothing is still open, and for sale at No. 58, Market street. *Call and see.*

PETER BATES,
ROBERT QUIGLEY,
J. K. HENDERSON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1841.—6wt*.

PLANING MACHINE,
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.

J. D. & A. KELLY,

Seventh st., above the Canal Bridge, Pittsb'gh,

MAKE to order, and keep constantly for sale, a large assortment of FLOORING BOARDS, SASH, DOORS, FRAMES, VENITIAN and PANNEL SHUTTERS: and all kinds of Carpenter Work prepared and made ready to go into buildings, at the shortest notice. All Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 24, 1841.—wly.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

RICHMOND, Wayne Co., Indiana, April 20, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have sold all of the Wild Cherry Syrup, and wish you would send me some more immediately. It is becoming very popular. Our citizens have heretofore been imposed upon, by some worthless nostrums, and were somewhat incredulous at first; but it is now coming into general use.

Please consign to E. Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Yours, respectfully,

D. P. HOLLOWAY.

CURTISS & Co.,

ONLY Agents for Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where also may be had, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug 20.

JOHN H. EBBERT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,
June 18, 1841.—wly. Pittsburgh.

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA OR WILD CHERRY;

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases Indicative of CONSUMPTION.

THAT Awful Destroyer of Human Life, unless arrested, called Consumption, is completely conquered by the timely use of this celebrated Medcine. Thousands and tens of thousands find an untimely grave, by sheer neglect, or by dallying with some ineffectual nostrum. The evidence in favor of this preparation of Wild Cherry, in pectoral diseases, is undeniable.

No one, heretofore, has ever been so succesful in extracting the extraordinary virtues of this tree. Happy would it be for those who are afflicted with a Distressing Cough, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, or Raising of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, or other symptoms, which may likely lead into CONSUMPTION, if they would take good advice, and procure the above medicine, and use it according to directions, they would soon find the many painful hours, and distressing nights, turned into tranquil rest and sweet repose.

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned are the ONLY Agents for Allegheny County, for this Celebrated Medicine. CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied, at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

FROM LONDON, which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands who have been cured in Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Billious or Nervous Affections, and all diseases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Dropsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apolexy, Paralysis, Palsy, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of the fairest portion of creation to their untimely graves: Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, and all Urinary obstbctions Fistula, Piles, Stricture, Ruptures, and Syphilis, in all its stages, Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itching of the Skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders, in short every complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject under all their various forms and names.

To prevent imposition by counterfeit or spurious Hygean Medicine, the above invaluable medicine is not to be obtained in any Drug store in the United States. For sale by

HENRY HARWOOD, *General Agent*,
corner of Grant and Second sts. Pittsburgh.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

JUST received, a large supply of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIUS, or WILD CHERRY. The undersigned are the only agents in Allegheny County, for the sale of this article. As many have been disappointed who have sent in from the country for this Syrup and have attached blame to us, we take the liberty of saying, IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY, for a supply of SIX HUNDRED BOTTLES, which we received before, was sold in less than ONE WEEK! We also bear testimony, with pleasure, to the wonderful effects we have witnessed from the use of this celebrated medicine.

CURTISS & Co.,

No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Who are the only Agents for Allegheny county.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

PREPARED BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

And sold, wholesale and retail, at the Drug Warehouse of B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

The proprietor has made it a point to ascertain the result of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation—and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effects—not unfrequently after nearly all the ordinary preparations recommended for worms had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons in different parts of the country—and should induce families always to keep a vial of the preparation in their possession. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

CAUTION!

In consequence of the many attempts to circulate counterfeit medi cines, in the name and after the manner of my Vermifuge, I have thought it but just to the public, as well as to sustain the high reputation which the genuine article has acquired, to take such steps as would effectually prevent the success of such reckless imposition; for that purpose I have at much expense obtained a steel plate engraving, representing a mother in the act of administering the medicine to her ailing child, while a boy restrored to full health stands at her elbow. This vignette, impressed on white paper, is so skilfully executed as to secure it from attempts at counterfeiting, and will, after the first of October, 1840, be substituted for the yellow wrapper in which the vermifuge has heretofore appeared; and as a still further security, a copy right has been obtained and entered according to act of Congress.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,

Nov. 5. Corner of Wood and 6th streets.

IMPORTANT TO THE

AFFLICTED,

LINDSAY'S LINIMENT,

For the cure of all disorders which require an external application, either on man or beast.

ITS efficacious effect upon all bone complaints, weak joints, and those that have been dislocated, broken or otherwise injured, have been well tested. It is positively the best remedy, if thoroughly applied, for sprains, burns, bruises, and for many cases of Rheumatism; for horses chafed by saddle, sprained shoulders, scratches, swelled limbs, cuts, wounds of any kind, weakness in the back, &c.—there is no composition that exceeds it. For weakness in the back, we would earnestly request the afflicted to give it a trial, as it will most assuredly cure it.

DIRECTIONS.—Wet a piece of sponge or soft rag with the Liniment and apply it to the sore or affected part.

☞Prepared only by the proprietor.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify that my wife scalded her foot very badly. I applied Lindsay's Liniment to it, which relieved her of pain immediately, and in a few days her foot was perfectly well.

HIRAM WOOD.

Springfield, Sept 12, 1840.

This is to certify that I used Lindsay's Liniment on my son's foot which was badly cut, and from some cause threatened mortification; but hearing this liniment highly spoken of, I obtained and used it with great success. The wound commenced healing immediately, and in a few weeks my son was able to return to his work

DAVID POTTS.

Sangamon County, Aug. 19, 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with a most excruciating pain in my back, caused by a sprain.—Having heard of Lindsay's Liniment I bought a bottle; and after rubbing by myself with it I received immediate relief, and in a few days was restored.

GEORGE McDANIEL.

Springfield, Aug. 22, 1840.

This is to certify that my horse had a very sore back for several months, and by the application of Lindsay's Liniment it was speedily cured. As I know this Liniment to be a valuable article for sores and burns, I would recommend it to my fellow citizens.

CHARLES BROADWELL.

Springfield, Nov. 10, 1840.

This is to certify that I was afflicted with great pain in my back, and that I was almost immediately cured by the application of Lindsay's Liniment. To those troubled in the same way, I would recommend this article as being superior to any I have ever tried.

E. PILCHER.

Springfield, Nov. 1, 1840.

This is to certify that my son's hand was very much diseased with the tetter, so much so, that when he would shut his hand the blood would start through the cracks in the skin. All remedies having failed, I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which has produced a thorough cure.

THOMAS E. RANDALL.

Sangamon Co., Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that my son was distressingly afflicted in his knees, thighs and back, with a numbness or rheumatism. In vain I sought for relief until I applied Lindsay's Liniment, which by a few applications had the most happy effect, seeing my son so quickly cured. Joseph Freeman, a man in my employ, suffering with rheumatism, applied some of the liniment to his limbs and he also was speedily cured.

ROBERT CAMPBELL.

Lick Creek, Sangamon Co., Nov. 20, 1840.

This is to certify that one of my horses had the big head for about eighteen months. I applied Lindsay's Liniment according to directions, and the disease disappeared entirely. This article cannot be recommended too highly.

FRANCIS DORRELL.

Springfield, Nov. 15th, 1840.

This is to certify that I have used Lindsay's Liniment in a case of excruciating pain caused by a severe fall which fractured two of my ribs. It relieved me immediately of pain and effectually cured me in a short time. And I know from experience that this Liniment is a first rate article, I conceive it my duty to make known to the afflicted.

THOS. BROOKER.

Sangamon Co., Aug, 19th, 1840.

Has your horse a scum or film on the eye? If so, apply the Liniment on the hollow above the eye two or three times a day and it will effectually remove it.

Have you a pain in the breast? Rub your breast thoroughly with Lindsay's Liniment, and you will obtain immediate relief.

Have you the tooth ache? Take the Liniment in your mouth, and also rub on the outside of the jaw and it will generally remove the pain.

Have you a sore mouth? Wash it with Lindsay's Liniment, and it will be well in a short time.

Are your toes, fingers or ears frosted or poisoned? Lindsay's Liniment will positively cure them.

All diseases of this character are speedily cured by the use of Lindsay's Liniment.

We might add many other certificates, but deem it unnecessary, as the Medicine is cheap and can be tried and proven by those unacquainted with its extraordinary healing qualities. We are making arrangements to supply the increasing demand, and feel assured that perfect satisfaction will be afforded to all who use the atricle.

Proprietors, A. LINDSAY & BROTHER, *North West Corner of the Public Square, Springfield, Illinois.*

PRICE, 50 cents per bottle. A reasonable deduction will be made when sold by the gross or dozen.

☞*Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock and Co. Druggists, corner of Wood and Sixth streets, in the city of Pittsburgh*, are the General Agents, and they are the only persons authorized to appoint sub-agents. They have the article constantly on hand and for sale.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND OWNERS OF HORSES.—*Receipt for the cure of the Big Head and Big Jaw in Horses.*—Take one bottle of Lindsay's Liniment, and add one ounce and a half of the best oil of Sassafras, mix it well in a cup together, and rub the diseased part twice a day with the mixture—rub hard with the ends of your fingers. By the use of two or three bottles the horse will be cured. The same mixture will cure Poll-Evil, Spavin, Sweeney, Splint, and Fistula, as they are affections of the bone, and require the same treatment.

CUT SHORT ON BOTTOM 3

PITTSBURGH...NOVEMBER 29, 1841.

RIVER.—Six feet in the channel, and about at a stand. The weather is quite cold, with snow on the ground. Steamers arrive and depart daily.

The editors of the "Iron City" say that their paper is cheaper than our weekly because they "give a copy six months for *one dollar in advance*," while we "charge $1 25." This is a mistake. We only charge $1 in advance.

CUBA AGAIN.—Our neighbor of the Advocate does not attempt to answer our objections to the admission of Cuba into this Union, and we should not probably have referred to the matter again, at present, had he not intimated, in his last article on the subject, that we would justify Great Britain in her attempts upon Cuba. Now we cannot see what this has to do with the subject. We can certainly oppose the annexation of Cuba to the United States without at the same time favoring the views of England. How far it may be necessary for this country to interfere, should England endeavor to extend her jurisdiction over Cuba, we pretend not to say. That will be a matter to be considered when we understand precisely the nature of the claims that power may set up.—But to the reception of Cuba into our Union as a State we have insuperable objections, and shall oppose such a project, should it ever be seriously entertained, to the utmost of our power.

We have not such insuperable objections as our neighbor seems to entertain to the contemplated project of England to emancipate those unfortunate human beings who have been illegally dragged into slavery. We say illegally, incontradistinction to that legalized robbery of Africans from their native land which was formerly in vogue. It seems the Cubans had not this poor excuse for their robberies of late years, and that England is about to interfere for the purpose of setting the slaves *illegally held* free. We hope they may succeed in so laudable an object, and not tarnish a good deed, by making use of it to gratify their cupidity or ambition.

MISSISSIPPI BONDS.—Had one of the governments of Europe became the purchaser of the repudiated State Bonds, would not the course taken by Mississippi have been a sufficient cause of *war?* This country held the present government of France responsible for spoiliations committed on our commerce by French subjects during the government of the Directory. The plea would not be admitted by us that the spoiliations were committed under a revolutionary and illegal government. We held the government of France, whether administered by a Bonaparte, a Bourbon, or one of the house of Orleans, amenable for the conduct of its citizens. Would any European government then admit the puerile plea set up by Mississippi, that her agents acted improperly. She does not deny the legality of the issue, but that the bonds were improperly managed by her agents. If her agents have done wrong let them be punished; but to defraud the holders of her bonds on account of the improper management of her own servants is contrary to justice, good faith and common sense.

RAIL ROAD ORDERS, in spite of all the efforts made to keep them up, are still going down in Baltimore, and are now selling at twelve per ct. discount.

The Manufacturer says that the Anti-Bond-payers *triumphed gloriously* in Mississippi.—We should rather say *in*-gloriously, unless there is glory in wholesale swindling.

UNITED STATES BANK.—The following story of "PETER SCRIBER," which we take from the New York American, contains a good deal of truth and good sense, and is about as good a description of the attack upon and final ruin of the late United States Bank as we have seen. If only the demagogues who undermined its foundation had "got their noses broke and shins barked," it would not be a matter of regret, but thousands of unsuspecting and innocent persons who had risked their all in the institution have been buried in its ruin

"Once on a time," there was a very excellent public house on the public road; at which house the traveller and wayfarer, without regard to party or patronage, was always sure to find safe and economical fare; and so perfect was its organization that it was a puzzle to many how it was possible for any reasonable person to find reasonable fault with it. Among its good qualities there was this, that no public house within range of its influence could impose on the traveller, for he had only to "tackle up" and proceed on, and be sure of meeting kind and safe treatment at "*the house*," or some of its *branches*. But it turned out, on an evil day, that this House and its Branches, or *out-Houses*, by an opposing party, were determined to be tumbled into ruin. The mode adopted to effect this was ingenious—the enemy began by digging under one of the corners—they claimed that it was "public property"—and *they* were "*the public*"—and had a right to dig.

They then proclaimed, far and near, that the House was unsafe---that "it would surely tumble down"---and still kept digging and digging.

The owners and occupants of the House, *too conscious* of its strength, kept propping and propping, and assuring the public that the House was safe and strong. They were not aware that one man digging under a foundation was a match for one hundred in propping, and so the process went on, "*digging*" and "*propping*," till presently the wall crack'd.---Then came a shout of triumph from the *diggers*. In vain the *proppers* tried to *plaster* over, and *white-wash*---the crack was too visible---and the traveller and way-farer began to doubt; *the knowing ones* and those most wary thought it best to *put up* elsewhere, whilst the confiding portion still adhered; they remembered what *had been*, and could not believe that men in reason could persist in destroying what common sense and long experience had proved to be good and safe; but the diggers triumphed, for presently their "praiseworthy efforts" brought the house down in ruin, and buried a goodly number in the fall.

But was this all? No. The fragments and splinters of the fallen fabric flew in every direction, and thousands of *diggers* and *proppers* got their noses broke and shins bark'd: and now, who is benefitted? by this "*patriotic triumph of this miscalled democracy*"? Has any sound interest of the country been advanced? Has any man but the *shrewd shaver* or *partisan demagogue* feathered his nest, financially or politically? I will not ask of the wide circle of the injured, what has been their suffering.—I will not add one pang to their lasting grief; but I request of all to calmly reflect on *the past* and *the present*, and ask, "*Cui bono?*"

PETER SCRIBER.

YOAKUM, THE LYNCHER AND ROBBER KILLED.—The Natchitoches Herald contains accounts of the breaking up of the "Yoakum gang," and the Lynching of its head.

"Yoakum was a rich and affluent planter, and lived in a sumptuous and most magnificent manner—kept a splendid equipage—owned [illegible] hundred negroes, and large tracts of [illegible]

other sources. There was no doubt but that he was the richest man in Texas. Yet, with all this wealth, his disposition to plunder knew no bounds.

His residence was called Pine Island, and was on the road leading to Houston. It being a thoroughfare necessarily frequented by travellers, his home had become a usual stopping place for them.

The citizens of Jefferson county had long suffered from the outrages of YOAKUM and his gang, but all attempts to bring them to punishment in a legal manner had failed, as whenever any were arrested, the gang came forward with perjured oaths, and they were acquitted.

YOAKUM was hardened into the most inveterate degree of crime, and seemed but to reap enjoyment by pursuing the most fiendish acts of robbery and murder.

"The cause of his death arose from an abortive attempt to murder Mr. Carey of Houston County. Mr. C. is a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of the town of Houston, and was, at the same time, staying at the residence of Yoakum. He was suspected of having a large sum of money with him, and Yoakum determined that he should be murdered while in bed. The plan was properly matured during the day, and every thing placed in readiness for its commission. Nothing remained but the darkness of the night. Then the pulse had to beat its last throb, and the cold hand of death steal away the last expiring breath.—Fortunately a faithful negro servant of Mr. Carey had heard of the intended murder, and communicated the design to his master, in sufficient time to leave him a chance of escape.—He managed to do this, and when sufficiently out of the reach of Yoakum, made the facts public to the citizens. The people no sooner heard of it than they were satisfied of its truth; for the good character of Mr. C. is proverbial.

A meeting was held, which resulted in the formation of an armed corps exceeding one hundred in number, who resolved to drive the whole gang out of the county. This they proceeded to do; but, in the mean time, Yoakum heard of his plot having been detected, and fearing the indignation of the people, had left his plantation, and, in company with some of his gang and negroes, started for the West. When the corps heard this, they immediately gave him pursuit. It was not long before they found out his route; and, soon after, both parties met at a place called the Big Cypress, near Houston. Here a portion of his gang resided. The corps shot Yoakum and one or two of the most desperate ruffians of his gang. They then had his negroes bound to trees, and compelled them to unfold the secret acts of their late master. One of them detailed a most horrid catalogue of crime. He stated several murders known to him that his master had committed. Some of these were once citizens of the county, and their sudden disappearance had always been looked upon with a suspicion of foul play.

The corps subsequently examined his residence, when these evidences of murder were fully confirmed. At the bottom of an old well, human skulls were seen, where they had no doubt been thrown as each fresh murder occurred. Among various other things, also, there was a watch found, with a stranger's name in it. This, a negro declared, he had seen on the person of a gentleman who had once lodged there all night."

The rest of the gang have fled.

MR. CLAY.—The Louisville Journal doubts if Mr. Clay has decided whether to resign or not. He has, says the Journal, if we are correctly informed, a very strong wish to retire into private life, and he will in all probability do so unless dissuaded by the hundreds, and even thousands, of influential friends in different States of the Union, who, it is said, are writing to him and exhorting him to remain at his post in the Senate, and to give to his party and to his country, through their thick coming perils, the benefits of his long experience, and his matchless talents.—*Penna. Inquirer.*

President Tyler's Fiscal Agent.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:—The country I see begins to be on tiptoe for the fiscal agency scheme of the President, to which he was pledged in his last Veto Message. The pledge will be carried out, no doubt of that. The President will be found in all this respect, a man of his word. Nor have I the least doubt that in this matter of currency and finance, he will be no Loco Foco. He will commit himself to no exclusive specie currency schemes. He will make no war upon State Institutions. He will prove himself, mark me well, a sound Conservative Republican.

SPECIE.—About $1,050,000 have been exported from New York since the 1st. inst. The Express of that city says that the amount exported from that port during the months of August, September and October, was *five millions* of dollars—making a grand total of upwards of SIX MILLIONS in less than four months. This large sum in coin has been sent out of the country to pay for the manufactures of England and France. Were (says the Baltimore American,) our commerce with those nations regulated, as it ought to be, and placed on a footing of fair reciprocity, we might pay in breadstuffs, tobacco, provisions, and other products, instead of specie, and thus would the basis of our currency remain unimpaired and undisturbed. If other nations will not take our products as readily as we receive their manufactures, we have no course left but to fall back upon our own domestic rescources, which are varied and abundant—we must buy less abroad and more at home.—*Penn. Inquirer.*

IOWA.—A letter from Iowa to the New York Express says.—"Our summer has been pleasant, and the health of our Territory much better than during the two preceding years. Crops have been good—so good that corn is selling here to be shipped at 16 cts. per bushel, oats for 18, wheat 50, and pork at $2,50 per cwt. in exchange for goods at a profit to the merchant of near 100 per ct. This Territory will be great for agriculture. This county is scarce five years old. Judge of its improvements, when I inform you that there are farms in it having some 800 acres under cultivation, and stocked in proportion. I will instance the farm of a Mr. Thompson, who has 400 acres in corn, 100 acres in wheat, and 100 in oats, four or five hundred head of sheep, and hogs, horses and cattle in proportion. Corn will average some 50 or 60 bushels to the acre. Wheat and oats about 40."

From the New York American.

A WEEK IN VENICE, No. II.

St. Mark's Cathedral is one of the Architectural illustrations of History with which Venice abounds. It has been the enduring record for six hundred years of the capture of Constantinople. After that event Greek artists swarmed in Italy, and several of them were employed in ornamenting this church. It is, therefore, principally in the Byzantine style, although some of its finishings are pointed. Here is a mingling of heavy domes, minarets, aiguilles, bronze doors, mosaic pavements, Gothic statues, round windows, frescoes and Corinthian capitals, which make a confused *tout ensemble* that is difficult to describe. It may be called indeed a consecrated store-house of spoils. The treasury contains the most valuable relics in the Christian world; among the rest, the reputed original manuscript of the Gospel of St. Mark. It may be said, by the way, that of all relic-gatherers, the Venetians were the most successful. Everybody knows their early exploit, smuggling the dead body of their patron saint in a barrel of pork out of Egypt. When they could not buy relics they stole them. At the sack of Constantinople, these articles were regarded as among the most precious booty, and divided as carefully as gold or silver. In this way, a bit of the true cross, the arm of St. George, the body of St. Simeon, and a phial of the blood of the Saviour, became the property

have been added to the rest, had it not been redeemed by St. Louis of France.

I shall not attempt to describe the Ducal Palace, although it is the most interesting spot in Venice, because artists and authors have given to the general reader a more exact idea of it, than of almost any other public building in Europe—an idea which, as in a former case, I cannot hope to correct or enliven.

I did not leave the Piazza di San Marco without ascending the Campanile and enjoying the view from its summit. I mounted by a broad paved walk, built around the interior and inclining at so small an angle that a horse may pass over it with ease. At the top I was three hundred feet from the ground. Venice lay at my feet, a thick collection, seven miles in circumference, of red roofed houses spread over a perfectly flat surface, with many towers and cupolas rising from their midst. Through this mass the Grand Canal winds in the shape of the letter S, although I could not distinctly trace it in its entire progress; indeed many of the other canals and the streets were not to be traced at all, owing to their narrowness and height of the houses. This dense collection of red roofs is surrounded by water, abounding in long sandy flats and small Islands. While I was looking at this view the sun went down; the west was without a cloud, and it shone like burnished gold; the air was mild as if it were June and not October, while the atmosphere was so clear that neighboring objects seemed nearer than usual, and the distant Friulian Alps which had been hardly revealed to me before, appeared with a sharp and well defined outline in the horizon—a fit frame for that golden picture before me, so Titianesque in its resplendent coloring.

After this first day's pleasant tour of discovery, I put myself, as in my duty bound, in the hands of an intelligent *laquais de place*, and went with him, either on foot or by gondola, to every celebrated spot in or near Venice. I have no intention of wearying the reader with an enumeration of what we saw.

With the exception of St. Mark's, the singularity of which arrested my attention, I was not much impressed by the architecture of the churches, although that of the Redeemer is considered to be the master-piece of Palladio. St. Giorgio Maggiore, one of his "marvels," and St. Giovannie Paolo, the Madonna del Orto, and the Frari, have many beautiful decorations in the pointed style. The exteriors of some, and the interiors of most of them, if I remember correctly, are full of the puerile exuberances of the *cinque-cento* manner, which is nowhere so disgusting as in a place of worship, and nevertheless abounds in Catholic churches throughout the continent.

I can say nothing new about the palaces.—Pencil and pen have been indefatigable in recording their beauties, and lamentations for their decay thrown out in all kinds of poetry and prose. My guide said that one of these structures was bought by an Englishman who had it taken to pieces, the stones marked and the whole pile re-erected in his grounds at home. He added that the government thereupon passed a law prohibiting the exportation of palaces. How much credit is to be attached to this story I know not. Such transactions, however, should be discountenanced on the ground of taste, as well as policy. These façades, where the "arches curl and grow into roses, and form entire open screens in front of the rooms"—these window which fill whole sides of the large halls, and abound in carved pillars and mullions and tracey work of the greatest richness and elegance, are suited only to the soft air and sunshine of Italy. And there are other and stronger reasons against this barbarous demolition, which must have already occurred to readers of taste and feeling.

The pleasantest weather I enjoyed in Europe was at Venice. The atmosphere was mild, and yet elastic. An unclouded sun shone all day, and every evening the serene light of the moon. Nothing could be more agreeable under these circumstances. Reclining upon soft cushions, with the windows open on either side of the little cabin, and giving me prospects constantly changing of gorgeous palace fronts, churches and passing boats, in perfect stillness, except for the occasional plash of the gondolier's oar—the motion of the boat so equal and smooth as only to be perceived by the change of scenery; never before did I realize all the delights of the Italian "dolce far niente"—that "bella cosa, dolce far niente." It was in this way that I visited the Armenian Convent, which every body describes. After that, we rowed to the Lido, a long narrow island, extending for two leagues at the distance of about a mile and a half from the city, and between the Lagune and the Adriatic. It is quite barren of trees, excepting at its eastern extremity where they are planted among the green bastions and parapets of the Austrian fortifications. It happened to be the afternoon of Monday, at which time, in the autumn, the common classes resort here for amusement.

We found many gondolas taking the same course with ours, filled with gaily dressed people, and some of them with musicians, whose instruments sounded pleasantly on the quiet water. After landing, we hastened across the island, and looked out upon the Adriatic, which came dashing in grandly upon the beach on the other side. The sight was magnificent. The broad expanse of blue sea, the small distant white sails shining in the sunlight, and the breeze sweeping freshly over the waves, did good to our very souls. It was not the Atlantic, to be sure, but the water view was unlimited; and I forgot that it was in reality hemmed in on the opposite shore, in the historic associations which belong to this Bride of Venice, and in the delight I felt to be free again from close avenues and low canals. I never experienced the sensation of freedom and escape so strongly; and the men, women and children we saw there seemed fully to share my feelings. Nature, which abhors crowded cities, reasserted her rights. These people ran and jumped, and romped, like madmen. The elastic touch of the green sward kindled an animation which the cold marble pavements, beloved as they were, could not excite. I comprehended then the apparent insanity with which it is said Lord Byron daily ran his horses over this beach.

* * * * *

It would be presumptuous for me to say much respecting the treasures of Art which Venice contains. Having then but recently entered Italy, and being unable to give much more than a hasty glance to the richest collections, I had neither the judgment nor the opportunity to form correct opinions. My memory presents a confused assemblage of time-worn canvasses and pannels of all shapes and sizes, in curiously carved ancient frames, with Crucifixions, Bacchantes, Magdalens, St. Marks, Holy Virgins, Ascensions, angels, devils, gods and goddesses in the oddest juxtaposition. In the midst of this chaos, however, a few works shine out as clearly and beautifully as if I had seen them yesterday. Some of these are indeed the master-pieces of their authors, and commanded more attention on that account.—Of these, the *Faith* and the *Assumption of the Virgin* by Titian, are among the most prominent. In these two paintings I can admire that most resplendent and yet harmonious coloring which is the glory of this school, and which, I am almost ashamed to say, I then failed to see in many others of its distinguished works.

These pictures of truth, seem to dazzle the spectator with celestial light. They gave me so much pleasure while I was yet a novice, that I have ardently desired to see them since I have become a little better instructed in the principles of Art. This wish is still stronger in a friend of mine, who told me he exclaimed aloud in the Academy before the *Assumption* that he would not buy such a daub for a fire board. "I would freely pardon now," said he, "any by-stander, if he had nocked me down for making this silly speech." The *Miracle of St. Mark*, by Tintoretto, is another picture.—There was more of the Michael Angelo in that man than any of the Venetian painters. His style is full of daring—vigorous, masculine, despising prettiness and finery. This last quality cannot be applied to Paul Veronese, who has dressed his Europa as she is seated on the bull's back, in all the elaborate knick-knackery of a Venetian belle. A noble artist, however, was Paul, with his rich and graceful composition, his negroes, and dwarfs, and dogs, and full sweeping embroidered robes.

The style of each of these Venetian painters is strongly marked—many of them, I [illegible]

brown, and the treatment of sacred subjects in a homely way, distinguish their pieces everywhere.

But the grand Patriarch of Venetian art was Titian. Think of the genial nature of that man; producing works of surpassing dignity and of great freshness of feeling at the age of ninety! In the Academy they have his last picture—a Dead Christ—which he left incomplete, and Palma the younger finished. It bears this simple inscription—

> "Quod Titianus inchoatum reliquit
> Palma reverenter absolvit
> Deoq: dicavit opus."

What a world of glorious images must have peopled the old man's memory in his latter days!—the venerable forms of saints and martyrs—ascending virgins radiant with celestial light—imploring Magdalens with golden hair streaming over the open bosom glowing with voluptuous beauty, as if in the first hour of contrition, before grief and fasting have wasted the luxuriant contours and dimmed the brightness of the eye; and not only these—the beautiful Revelations which his creative genius gave to Europe, but vivid recollections of the living rulers of his age—men worthy of the canvass of Titian—a noble line of popes, kings, doges and senators—the sedate dignity of Daniel Barbaro, the majestic countenance of the Emperor Charles, the chivalric gracefulness of Francis, the impassioned ardor of Ariosto!

In statuary, Canova is the boast of Venice. He was born in an adjoining town, but the city has his heart and his right hand. The former is burried beneath a magnificent monument of Carrara marble in the Church of the Frari.—The latter is in a prophyry vase at the Academy of the Fine Arts. Beneath it hangs his chisel, and below is this inscription:

> "Quod mut ui amoris monumentum
> Idem gloriæ incitamentum siet."

The principal productions of Canovo's in Venice is rhe group of Hector and Ajax in the Palace Treviso. When I was in Rome and compared Canova with the Greek masters, I could not avoid imbibing the opinion which is current there among artists, that his merits have been overrated, and his works are wanting in that simplicity and unstudied repose which characterised the productions of the ancients. I was certainly delighted with this group, whatever might be my judgment should I see it again. Ajax stands in an attitude of defiance, drawing his sword. Hector grasps the hilt of his weapon, and has his left hand wrapped in a mantle. A noble patriotism and undaunted courage breathe in every trait of his countenence. He is the personification of Virtue militant. The contrast with Ajax is worderfully sriking. The Greek has more of physical energy—the Trojan, of mental fortitude. There is a melancholy grandeur, too, about the mouth of the latter, and his brow is open and godlike, without the corrugation which disfigures the forehead of Ajax.

But this gossiping strain is unworthy of that multitude of admirable productions, in painting and statuary, which adorn this city. I have no wish to be ranked with those flippant tourists, who, without knowledge or taste, and after a few careless glances, dare to write the most dogmatic criticisms upon works which nothing but the loftiest imagination and the toil of years could have produced. H. N.

NEW JERSEY.—The Boston Post having put New Jersey down as indebted upwards of $83,000, the Trenton State Gazette contradicts this, asserting that the State is not only out of debt, but has a Permanent Fund of $129,000, beside a School Fund of $336,000. The Surplus Revenue Distribution, amounting to $779,000 was apportioned by the last Van Buren Legislature to the *Counties*, so that the State received no benefit from that. The ordinary expenses of the State Government are $70,000 to $80,000, but the State Tax is only $20,000, to $30,000, other resources defraying the rest. The last Van Buren Legislature raised the pay of its Members to $4 per day, and held three Sessions; but the succeeding Whig Legislature put it down to $3 again, and retrenched one Session.—*Penn'a Inquirer.*

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS have been in general use for 14 years, during which time many persons have experienced their beneficial effects. They have now acquired a very high reputation, and have taken the place of "Lee's," "Dyott's," and other Pills which have been before the public. Numerous certificates and recommendations could be adduced, but the following is deemed sufficient.

CHAMBERSBURGH, May 17, 1836.

B. A. Fahnestock—Sir: My family, as well as myself, having been afflicted with the prevailing diseases, during the last three years, and having used various purgative medicines, and among others, have used your Anti-Bilious Pills, and have the pleasure to state that I have found them fully to answer my expectations, and have no hesitation in recommending them as a Pill better calculated to remove bile from the stomach than any I have ever used. To persons who have been in the habit of using the German or Keyser's Pills, I would particularly recommend them, as they are cheaper, and, in my opinion, answer a better purpose.

JOHN STOUFFER.

CRANBERRY TOWN'P, Butler Co., Oct. 27, 1841.

Messrs. B. A. Fahnestock & Co.—Gentlemen, I have used your Anti-Bilious Pills in my family for six or seven years: in that time I have used them for bilious affections, bowel complaints, colds, headaches, &c., and have invariably found them beneficial and decidedly the best cathartic I ever met with. I would recommend them to the public as an excellent family medicine for the above mentioned complaints, and advise every family not to be without them. JOHN HAMILTON.

These Pills have been found useful in Intermittent, Remittent and Bilious Fevers, Jaundice, Bilious Cholic, Indigestion, Dropsy, Dysentery, Bilious Vomitings, Convulsions and Epileptic Fits, Asthmas, Coughs and Colds, accompanied with Costiveness, Foul Stomach, Scurvy, Sore Throat, Hysterical Affections, &c.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug warehouse of B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Nov. 29. Corner of Sixth and Wood sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

—The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 1½ miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and ½ a mile from the mouth of Saw Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 32 feet by 42, with basement finished in first rate style, with out-buildings, &c., and lot of about 2½ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 2 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time
July 27—wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

MILLER'S COUGH SYRUP, a safe an very efficacious remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and the various affections of the Lungs.

This valuable medicine, having been extensively used for seven or eight years past, and with almost universal success, is confidently recommended as being the best remedy for the above complaints now in use. It is a happy combination of expectorant, diaphoretic, and anodyne medicines, compounded upon regular Pharmaceutical and Physiological principles; and as such, has been and still is frequently prescribed by many of our best physicians; it was particularly a favorite prescription of an eminent practitioner of this city, lately deceased, through whose recommendation it acquired a high reputation.

Read the following Certificates.

Mr. L. WILCOX, Jr.,—Sir—I take pleasure in stating that, during a late severe pulmonary affection, my wife found greater relief from the use of Miller's Cough Syrup, than from any other expectorant medicine. D. N. WHITE.
Warsaw, Ill., Oct. 30, 1840.

This is to certify, that during the winter of 1837, and '38, I was attacked with a severe cough, attended with much pain and tightness in the breast; at the recommendation of Dr. Agnew, I used Miller's Cough Syrup, which in a short time effected a complete cure. I have since used it for coughs and colds, and consider it an infallible remedy
Pittsburgh, Feb. 2, 1841. J. L. MARVIN.

My mother-in-law had been for many years much troubled with a severe cough, as scarcely ever to have enjoyed a night's sound sleep. About five years ago, I procured for her a vial of Miller's Cough Syrup, which immediately afforded her relief, which she had not received from any medicine previously tried, except in a single instance. Since that time, she has used it whenever occasion seemed to require, and has never failed to experience the desired relief. It has also been used by the children and other members of the family, in common colds and whooping cough, and always produced the best effects. M. M. GRANT.
Allegheny, July 10, 1841.

OBSERVE—None are genuine without the signature of the proprietor on the Label.

Price—50 cents. Prepared and sold by L. WILCOX, Jr, S. E. corner of Market street and the Diamond. Also, for sale by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co. and J. SCHOONMAKER & Co., Wood

ROSE OINTMENT.

For Tetter, Ringworms, Pimples on the Face, and other cutaneous eruptions.

TETTERS, Ringworms, and herpetic eruptions generally, are among the most tedious and disagreeable affections to which the human frame is liable. Situated as it were on the verge of vitality, it is almost impossible to reach them by inward remedies. Hence the inefficacy of undergoing a course of medicine, or subjecting ourselves to the uncomfortable system of strict diet: such means by reducing the system merely palliate the symptoms while they are in practice, to recur as violently, or more so, when a generous diet is returned to. And the generality of external applications have no other effect than to heal the disease in one place, soon to show itself in the same or another part. When all those means have failed, and in many severe cases, a perseverance for a short time in the use of the Rose Ointment has proved effectual.

The following respectable certificates show the virtues of the Rose Ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1838.

For twenty years I was severely afflicted with TETTER on the Face and Head: the disease commenced when I was seventeen years old, and continued until the fall of 1836, varying in violence, but without ever disappearing. During most of the time, great part of my face was covered with the eruption, frequently attended with violent itching, my head swelled at times until it felt as if it would burst—the swelling was so great that I could scarcely get my hat on. During the long period that I was afflicted with the disease, I used a great many applications, (among them several celebrated preparations) as well as taking inward remedies, including a number of bottles of SWAIM'S PANACEA, EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, &c. In fact it would be impossible to enumerate all the medicines I used. I was also under care of two of the most distinguished physicians of this city, but without receiving much benefit, and I despaired of ever being cured. In the fall of 1836, the disease at the time being very violent, I commenced using the ROSE OINTMENT, [prepared by Vaughan & Davis.] In a few applications the violent itching ceased, the swelling abated, the eruption began to disappear, and before I had used a jar the disease was entirely cured. It has now been nearly a year and a half since, and there is not a vestige of the disease remaining, except the scars from the deep pits formed by the disease. It is impossible for me to describe in a certificate the severity of the disease and my suffering, but I will be pleased to give a fuller account to any person wanting further satisfaction, who will call on me. At the time I commenced using the Rose Ointment I would have given hundreds of dollars to be rid of the disease. Since using it, I have recommended it to several persons (among them my mother, who had the disease badly on her arm) who were all cured by it.

JAS. DURNELL,
No. 156 Race street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29, 1835.

Some months since I had a severe eruption on my face, of the nature of Tetter. I believe it was caught at the Barber's shop. My upper lip was almost an entire scab. A few applications of the Rose Ointment entirely cured it, there has been no return of it.

ANDREW BYERS, Chairmaker.
Corner of Willow and New Market streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1835.

Having been troubled for a length of time with a Tettery eruption on the face, which resisted all the applications I made to it, an acquaintance who had been cured of a similar disease by the Rose Ointment recommended it to me. The cure was perfect and almost immediate, and I recommend it as an active and valuable preparation.

JONATHAN ROBERTS,
Corner of Christian and Swanson streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19, 1836.

I was recently troubled with a tedius herpetic eruption, which covered nearly one side of my face, and extended over the ear. Mr. Vaughan, proprietor of the Rose Ointment, observing my face, insisted on my trying his preparation, of which he handed me a jar. Although, in common with members of my profession, I discountenance and disapprove of the numerous nostrums palmed upon the public by ignorant pretenders, I feel in justice bound to except the Rose Ointment from that class of medicines, and to give it my approbation, as it has entirely cured the eruption, although it had resisted the usual applications. DAN'L. BAUGH, M. D.

☞Sold wholesale and retail by
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Oct 26, 1841.—w6meow. Druggists, Pittsburgh.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.
April 30, 1841.—wly

LOGAN & KENNEDY,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
AND AGENTS FOR WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS,
No. 129 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.
July 1, 1841—wly.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretotore, existing betweeu David Hunt and William M Wright, Dent's's, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Dr. D. Hunt, as soon as possible.

Removal.—Dr. David Hunt, Dentist, has removed six doors north-west of Market st., (in Fourth street,) to the house lately occupied by F. Cooper, where he may be consulted any hour during the day.—March 19, 1841—d3w&wly.

PAINTS STORE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Dry and Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window-Glass, assorted sizes, Brushes, &c., at their Paint Store, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

☞Necessary instruction given to purchasers, who wish to do their own Painting, gratis.
April 30—wly.

Pittsburgh Oil-Cloth Manufactory.

WARE ROOM, NO. 5 MARKET STREET.

J & H Phillips keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of GUM ELASTIC OIL CLOTHS, for Counters, Tables, Window Blinds (green) Coach Canvass, Wagon, Boat, Dray, and Baggage covers, from 1½ to 3 yards wide.

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS.

A heavy article, from 1 to 6 yards wide, light do. 1 yard wide, a ¼ cheaper than the heavy article. This article as worthy of attention, being fully equal in strength of impression to the above, equal in wear and not liable to crack or peel off: made to match, the same as Ingrain Carpeting.

Halls and Rooms handsomely Fitted and Bordered to order. Old Oil Floor Cloths repaired or exchangd, when not too much worn.

Orders will be received at their Ware Room, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, or at the Factory, Allegheny City.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1841.—wly.

FOR SALE.

43 ACRES of Land, ¾ of a mile from the Market House Allegheny City, particularly worth the attention of men who keep a Dairy, or work a Quarry.

ALSO, for sale, 21 acres of ground, 1 mile above the U. S. Garrison, fronting 400 feet on the Allegheny river, and lying between 2 lots belonging to Samuel Baird.

For terms, and all other information, apply in Pittsburgh to Hon. Thos. H. Baird, or to Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., J. N. PATTERSON.
Feb 4—wlamtf. for use, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory.

ROBERT H. HARTLEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious store Room, formerly occupied by Samuel Fahnestock & Co., No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags, Valises, Buffalo Robes, Whips, and all other articles in his line. Country Merchants and Farmers, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell first rate articles at low prices.

☞Don't forget the place, No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street. Sept. 28.—3mw

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE notice that HANSON S. CHADWICK and HART A. LEAVITT, partners under the firm of Chadwick & Leavitt, have this day executed an Assignment to the undersigned of all their Estate, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of their Creditors who shall sign a release on or before the 23rd day of February next, to Carter Curtiss and W. G. Alexander.

The Assignment and Release can be seen at their Store, on Wood near Fifth street. Signed.

CARTER CURTISS,
W. G. ALEXANDER,
Oct 25.—dlm&w3m. Assignees.

VERMIFUGES.—A great variety of Vermifuges have been before the public for some time, but all are now gradually giving way to the one prepared by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO., of this city. This preparation has stood the test of twelve years experience, and is found to be the only one that is infallible. Nov. 5.

ESTATE OF PETER DICE, Deceased.

ALL persons indebted to Peter Dice, late of Plum Township, deceased, will make payment to either of the undersigned, and those having claims against said estate will present their accounts duly authenticated for settlement.

ENOCH DICE,
C. SNIVELY,
Nov. 9.—w6t.* Executors.

NOTICE.

AN Election will be held, at the Minersville Inn, on the 9th day of December next, for one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road Company.

JACOB EWART,
Nov. 9.—t9thDec.* Treasurer.

CONSUMPTION CURED
BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia County, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time.—Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.

For sale ONLY by CURTISS & CO.,
Aug. 20. General Agents for the West.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, an the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodicus and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases indicative of Consumption.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—So it is with those who neglect their COLDS and COUGH. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles on the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid, the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at lenth the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms, "spare no time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs, whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
No. 19, St. Clair street, directly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh. Price $1 00 per bottle.
Aug 20, 1841.—wly.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Chipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Lithrage, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.
July 16, 1841.

WM. L. DENISON,

DEALER IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 202, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

P. S. The subscriber respectfully solicits his former customers and the public in general, to call and examine for themselves. June 29.—wly.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY--CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Sheppard, residing in Beaver county, Pa., near the state line, relates as follows: "In the month of May last my wife was taken with *Bleeding from the Lungs*, coughing, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. She had taken a violent cold; having previously given symptoms of the approach of *Consumption*, I felt much alarmed and made immediate application to a physician. Under hi treatment she became worse, instead of better, until the first of June, when I heard from an intelligent man of *Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry* and from his earnestness in recommending it I was induced to try one bottle. The effect exceeded my utmost expectations—she felt immediate relief. I then mounted my horse and rode to the office, No. 19, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, where it is kept for sale, and procured six bottles more, which I am happy to say has effected a perfect cure. Please publish this certificate, with my name in full, that others may know where to find the greatest blessing on earth. WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
At No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh Pa.

Also for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug 20, 1841.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the subscriber, Administrator, cum testamento annexo of Nathaniel Graham, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D., 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described messuage or lot of gronnd, situate in St. Clair township, and Allegheny County, bounded and described as follows: beginning on the Steubenville and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, thence by lands of James Marlatt, south 23 deg., east 11 and three tenth perches to a post, thence by land of the heirs of West Elliot, 25 degrees west 8 perches to a post, thence north 16 degrees, west 17 perches to the said Turnpike Road, thence along the same 59 degrees, east 4 perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty-nine perches, strict measure, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling House. Terms at sale.

JAMES MARLATT,
Attest T. L. M'MILLAN, Clerk. Administrator.
Oct 15, 1841.—w6t.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.
HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,
PITTSBURGH,

have always on hand an extensive assortment of Satin glazed, Velvet, and Plain PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS, *Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.*, to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers. Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms.

Having the Agency of the
CLINTON PAPER MILL
AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,
they have at all times on hand a supply of
WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER
which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which

CONSUMPTION AND DEATH

Will most assuredly be the early fate of those who neglect themselves when afflicted with the premonitory symptoms of consumption, such as a Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, or Soreness of the Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Expectoration, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, &c. Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is expressly prepared for the removal and cure of those dangerous and troublesome diseases. Therefore, you who are laboring under the influence of these complaints, procure immediately this medicine before it be too late. ONE BOTTLE may be the means of prolonging your life. Always ask for DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, and see that you get it, and not be persuaded by some who sell different medicines to take some of their medicine in preference. These persons obtain some cheap thing, and palm it on the public at full price. It is therefore important for purchasers to be on their guard.

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is put up in large size bottles, and enveloped in blue paper. The outer form contains a fine steel plate engraving representing "*Hope in a Storm.*"

PRINCIPAL OFFICE 19 North EIGHTH street, Philadelphia. Also, for sale at the Store of SAMUEL FREW, Pittsburgh Agent for Allegheny County
Price $1 per bottle. July 30, 1841.

CURE YOUR COUGH BEFORE IT BE TOO LATE

DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY is the only medicine that perfect confidence can be relied upon for the immediate removal of this troublesome complaint. This medicine always relieves a cough in a few days, and when the disease is seated on the lungs, it causes it to be discharged by EXPECTORATION, thus restoring sound health to the happiness and enjoyment of those who long have been afflicted.

The above medicine to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
July 30, 1841.

THE PUBLIC

Are directed to DR. HARLICH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES, which are recommended by thousands as a preventive and cure for diseases of the stomach and nervous system. The APERIENT GERMAN PILLS, are a direct *Purifier of the Blood*, and certain to remove *Bile* from the stomach, which is the great cause of *Bilious* and other distressing maladies, regulate the bowels, &c. The STRENGTHENING TONIC PILLS give tone and vigor to the organs of digestion, restore the lost appetite, quiet the nerves of the debilitated, and produce sweet repose to the restless.—The above medicines are fast superceding the drastic *mineral preparations* which some physicians have heretofore been in the practice of administering to their patients. Since the introduction of Dr. HARLICH'S preparations into the UNITED STATES, many have abandoned such vile *deleterious drugs*, and commenced administering the above medicines whenever the symptoms indicate their use.

N. B.—Physicians and others, who order the above medicines, will please direct their orders in future to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 19 North EIGHTH STREET, Philadelphia, (instead of ordering through other houses,) which will ensure them to obtain the medicine which they expect to receive.

The above medicines to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
July 30, 1841.

SICKNESS! SICKNESS!!

REMOVAL OF AGENCY.—Those who have been obtaining the medicines formerly sold at 41 and 19 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, viz: DR. HARLICH'S COMPOUND STRENGTHENING and GERMAN APERIENT PILLS, for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, pain in the side, breast, and back, billious and all other fevers, and all diseases of the nerves, stomach and bowels, DR. PARIS' SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH, DR. LEROY'S FEMALE PILLS, for diseases peculiar to the sex, DR. COX'S STIMULATING EMRROCATION, for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, &c., DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, for Consumption, Colds, Coughs, and all diseases of a pulmonary nature. The above medicines have been used and tested by thousands since their first introduction into the "Western States," and testimonials of their great efficacy given by persons of the first respectability and standing in society. In order to secure the health to those who are laboring under any of the various diseases so prevalent at the present day, the proprietor has appointed Mr. SAMUEL FREW, corner of Wood and Liberty, streets, Pittsburgh, his Agent for Allegheny County, of whom any of the above medicines can be obtained fresh and genuine from the *Principal office*, No. 19 North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

☞All orders for medicines Agencies &c., must in future be directed to the Philadelphia office.

JACOB KATZ,
July 30. Proprietor.

FEMALES BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION,

☞And not suffer the early seeds to knit its fatal threads in your system, but guard them as you would the thief at night. When you find the fatal enemy seeking to destroy your health by imbibing the evil seeds of a serious disease, REMEMBER DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY will immediately destroy and remove them. Thousands of your sex die annually from the want of proper treatment. Had those known the wonderful effects of this medicine, and used it in time, many could have prolonged their days, and yet be dwelling amongst their dearest friends. Those who are laboring under the influence of this disease, loose no time in procuring DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY, it is safe and effectual, and always gives relief in the most hopeless cases. It strengthens the weak and debilitated, relieves the pain in the breast and side; suppresses the distressing cough, stopping the hectic fever and night sweats, and finally (if the case be not too far advanced) restoring perfect health.

Full directions and a treatise is given in a pamphlet, which accompanies the medicine.

The above medicines to be had of SAMUEL FREW, Agent for Allegheny County, corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1841.

CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED,

By the use of "Dr. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY."

MISS EMELINE YEAGER, aged seventeen years, was taken when at the age of sixteen with a slight cold, which she neglected until the LUNGS fell a prey to that seeking destroyer, CONSUMPTION, when application to a physician was made but to no effect. He considered her case a hopeless one, and prescribed but little medicine for her. In the meantime she discharged great quantities of blood, with much expectoration of thick phlegm and cough. Her bodily frame at length became reduced to a living skeleton. Her last was anxiously looked for by her friends, that her sufferings might end by the pangs of death. During the time her physician frequently called, and as the last resource, determined to test the virtues of "DR. DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT REMEDY," having noticed some extraordinary cure performed by the medicine in similar cases. He at once obtained two bottles and administered it to her. The fourth day he found some change, which gave hopes. He continued giving the medicine for eighteen days; at that time she was rendered able to be walking in her bed chamber, to the astonishment of her friends and relatives. She continued using the medicine for eight weeks, when she declared herself entirely free from disease and pain, and now pursues her daily occupation in perfect health.

☞A small pamphlet accompanies this medicine which gives a full description of diseases, the manner of treatment, &c., &c.

For sale in Pittsburgh, at the store of SAMUEL FREW, who is Agent for Allegheny County.

CUT SHORT ON BOTTOM

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

EXTRA.

PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1841.

PITTSBURGH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Antimasonic.

To the Friends of Equal Rights, and the Opponents of all Secret Oath-Bound Societies, in Allegheny county, and elsewhere.

The subscribers beg leave to call your calm and serious attention to the able report of John C. Spencer, to the National Antimasonic Convention, held at Baltimore, in 1831, and to the other matters embraced in the following pages. John C. Spencer is one of the most distinguished and talented citizens of the great state of New York, and is now the Secretary of the War Department at Washington. During the great excitement in Western New York, consequent upon the atrocious abduction and cold-blooded murder of William Morgan, a citizen of the United States, Mr. Spencer was selected as special counsel, to conduct the prosecution against all concerned in those outrages. He was selected because of his great talents, his fearless spirit, his untiring industry, and his freedom from all bias or prejudice on that exciting question.

The mere fact of the abduction and murder of Morgan seems not to have aroused him to a proper sense of the danger of such societies; perhaps he supposed, as did many other worthy men, that the Morgan outrage was the hasty, unauthorized and uncountenanced act of a few worthless fellows, who were *tolerated* merely in the masonic fraternity.

It required, however, only a short period of time, and a slight investigation of the facts, to convince him, that his previous impressions were erroneous; that many of the actors in that atrocious outrage were men who stood fair in society, men who held responsible offices, sheriffs, members of the legislature, &c.; that it was no hasty and rash act, but a deliberate, long premeditated and well arranged scheme, contrived by masons of high degree, in fulfilment of their masonic obligations. The same brief period convinced him also, that if the fraternity did not *unanimously* approve the conduct of the actors in that outrage, the exceptions were only sufficient to prove the rule, to show that those who *did* approve were the better and the brighter masons. and that that cruel, cold-blooded murder, was in conformity with the strict and generally understood spirit and letter of masonic obligations.

Even all this, however, forms not the worst feature of that transaction. An extravagant and preposterous liberality, might *possibly* conjure up some shadow of an excuse, for the neglect or omission of masonic lodges to punish or censure the actors in that affair. But surely even charity run mad can find no palliation or excuse for those masons, who voted money to the abductors, committed perjuries in their defence, stood mute in contempt of the law, refused to find verdicts in conformity with the evidence, or who finally exulted at the triumph of masonry over the law.

All these offences were again and again repeated, during the prosecutions arising out of the Morgan outrage, and John C. Spencer, who had entered upon the investigation, free from all prejudice against masonry, soon found himself a firm believer in the iniquity and dangerous nature of all secret oath-bound societies.

His report gives a very concise history of the struggle of the laws of the land—the publicly expressed will of the whole people, against a secret oath-bound, blood-stained band of conspirators. The history of that long and arduous struggle is necessarily very concise, and exhibits only the prominent facts; but enough is given to show that the laws of the land were powerless against the arts, the perjuries, and the obstinacy of masons, banded together, to protect murderers and their accomplices.

The report is, we repeat, a very condensed account of the ineffectual struggle of the law against the masonic conspirators. A full and detailed history would have required more time and labor than could be given during the sitting of the Convention at which it was presented. Such a history is, however, in existence. Col. William L. Stone, the editor of one of the most respectable newspapers in New York, a man of unimpeachable character, a warm personal friend of De Witt Clinton, and a Royal Arch Mason, in 1832, addressed to John Q. Adams forty-nine letters, giving a full and lucid history of the abduction, and all the subsequent transactions. These letters compose a large book, of five hundred and seventy pages, and greatly indeed would we rejoice, were it within our power to place a copy of it in the hands of every honest, and intelligent citizen in this nation. No such honest and intelligent man can read it without feeling the deepest conviction, that masonry is, in its very nature, an atrocious and dangerous institution, which should be abolished without delay.

Col. Stone was, as we have before stated, a royal arch mason. Soon after the outrage, he, in his paper, condemned the actors in it, but still had no suspicion that those actors would have strong and influential friends in the masonic lodges, from the Niagara river to the shores of the ocean. He continued, therefore, to regard himself as a mason, and in June, 1827, he visited the Grand Lodge in New York, at its annual meeting. The following is his own account of his reception there: it is from page 261 of his book.

"Little, however, did I imagine the reception with which I was to meet from a portion of my brethren. There were many old friends with whom I met as cordially as in former times. But there were others, *whose countenances frowned darkly upon me;* while others, still, *assailed me with angry and violent language, charging me, with eyes flashing revengefully, with being a deserter, a revealer of secrets, an Antimason, &c.*"

At that meeting of the Grand Lodge, *one hundred* dollars were* voted to Eli Bruce, one of the abductors of Morgan. Upon this subject, Col. Stone remarks, "when I saw that appropriation made, my own course was taken. *I have never crossed the threshhold of a lodge since.*"

Following Mr. Spencer's report, our fellow citizens will find, the forty-seventh letter of Col. Stone; it will well repay a careful perusal. We earnestly call upon our friends, the friends of equal rights and the supremacy of the laws, to read both Mr. Spencer's report, and the letter of Col. Stone, and then say, whether such an institution as masonry should be countenanced in this country.

We are aware, that it has been argued, that the Morgan outrage is but a single occurrence, and such a one may not again occur. Possibly not; but are republicans, freemen, citizens of a country, where all are supposed to possess equal rights, to tolerate the existence of an institution possessing such powers to do ill, trusting only that it may not be disposed to exercise those powers? Who would advise the turning loose in our streets, a lion or a tiger, even though ever so well tamed? Surely no prudent man.

Besides, masonry has admirable means of concealing its misdeeds; such is the main object of its atrocious oaths, to keep secret the crimes of a brother, even "*murder and treason not excepted.*" So that it is an insult to the honest, untrammeled citizens, to say to them, "you must be lenient with us, because we manage to conceal many of our misdeeds, and never intended that even Morgan's murder should be known out of our Lodges."

But the offence of masonry in New York was not confined to the abduction and murder of Morgan: it embraced an almost endless variety of offences, such as refusals to testify, refusals to find honest verdicts according to evidence, persuading witnesses to abscond, committing perjuries, aiding a suspected murderer (Howard) to escape to England, and contributing money to other actors in the outrage.

The citizens of Allegheny county, however, need not look to New York for evidences of the evil nature of the masonic institution. The hailing sign of distress has been thrown in the course of judicial proceedings in the city of Pittsburgh: and our fellow citizens will long remember that the notorious scoundrel Pluymart, who had robbed a Bank in our city, and who was running at large, in contempt of the law and of the judgment of a Court, was pardoned through the influence of masons, in New York and Philadelphia, Cleveland and Columbus.

Dr. Rogers, too, who had robbed a traveler on the canal, who was taken with the money in his possession, and who was a man of notoriously bad character, was released from prison, before trial, for no other reason we know of, except he was a member of the masonic fraternity.

Masonry has, then, committed many and heinous offences; it has triumphed over the laws of the land; scorned and laughed at our boasted "Supremacy of the Laws;" it has induced perjuries, and rewarded kidnappers and murderers, and *should be abolished.*

Separate and apart, too, from all these misdeeds of masonry, it is to be recollected, that, more than twenty years ago, a Presbyterian Synod, in this very city, condemned and denounced that institution, its blasphemous ceremonies, and its evil tendencies; and that, at a late day, twenty-seven of the most respectable masons in this vicinity declared that its practices were calculated to "WEAKEN ALL THE SECURITIES OF LIFE, LIBERTY, AND PROPERTY."

We therefore, in conclusion, earnestly appeal to our fellow citizens throughout the length and breadth of the land, as they value equal rights, justice, and the supremacy of the law; as they detest outrage, violence, perjury and murder; as they wish well to their friends, their neighbors, and their posterity, to unite with us in the pledge, never to abandon their warfare against secret oath-bound, blood-stained freemasonry.

JAMES CAROTHERS,
NATHAN MEANS,
SAMUEL RIDDLE,
ROBERT WALLACE,
WILLIAM A. SHAW,
MATTHEW HENDERSON,
JAMES WILSON,
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
JAMES M'AULEY,
D. N. WHITE,
JAMES W. BIDDLE,
FRANCIS KARNS,
DAVID DIXON,
JACOB GUY.

Pittsburgh, November 8, 1841.

Report of John C. Spencer,

(NOW SECRETARY AT WAR,)

Chairman of the Committee on the History and Judicial Proceedings in relation to the Morgan affair, made to the Antimasonic Convention, in Baltimore, in 1831.

The President of the Convention, (Mr. JOHN C. SPENCER,) from the committee appointed on that subject, remarked, that the Convention had done him the honor, by a special resolution, to place him at the head of the committee, probably from the circumstance that his official connexion with the prosecutions in question had given him ample opportunity to become acquainted with the proceedings, respecting which the Convention had desired information; and that a report had accordingly been prepared, which would now be submitted:—

"A history of the judicial proceedings had in the state of New York, to discover and punish the offenders concerned in the kidnapping and murder of William Mogan, seems at this time to be required, in order to preserve, in an authentic shape, facts of the utmost importance in the history of our country, and *to present in the most simple form that series of evidence which establishes the agency and combination of members of the masonic fraternity in impeding inquiry, baffling investigation, and defeating the ordinary administration of justice.* It is a melancholy picture of folly and crime; but the sooner and the more extensively it is known, the speedier and more effectual will be the remedy which the intelligence and public spirit of a free people will apply. Those events are rapidly receding from our minds, and giving place to others of greater novelty, but of inferior importance; and of those which remain, many become confused and indistinct in our memories. The very difficulty which has been experienced in collecting the facts now presented, is an admonition of the duty of preserving them in their original features, and before an opportunity is afforded by the lapse of time to deface or distort them.

"*It is already too well known, that in September*, 1826, *William Morgan was forcible carried from Canandaigua to Niagara Fort, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, through a well settled country, and directly through five populous villages; was confined in that fort, and finally murdered.* So well had the plan been digested, and so faithfully was it executed, that not a citizen along this extensive tract was alarmed by any appearance of violence; and not a suspicion was awakened along the whole route. Five changes of horses were made, and three different carriages were employed; more than six persons, besides the ill-fated Morgan, were to be provided with food and refreshment; numerous drivers and agents to provide relays of horses must have been employed; and yet not a suspicion of the dark deed which was transacting was awakened along the whole route. This single fact speaks volumes respecting the capacity of an organized body, like that of the masonic fraternity, to carry into effect any project, however iniquitous, and even in the heart of our country, to immolate its victim, without interruption. It is a fearful fact, and furnishes a key at the very threshhold, to explain many otherwise incredible and mysterious circumstances.—*To accomplish such a deed in such a manner, must have required a perfection of organization and of discipline, and a command of means, that may challenge comparison with any system ever disclosed to the world!* When we recollect that this occurred in a season of profound peace and fancied security, and that it seems to have required but the application of the ordinary means of the society, we may look back with amazement at the peril we have passed, and may look forward with some apprehension, whether that peril be indeed entirely passed.

"The first intimation which the public received, that a crime hitherto unheard of in our country,—that of stealing a free citizen,—had been committed, came from the publication of sundry affidavits, which had been procured by an active and patriotic individual, who had gone from Batavia to Canandaigua to make inquires for Morgan. These affidavits, which were taken on the 23d of September, and published a few days afterwards, aroused the public attention in that quarter;—meetings were held in different villages, and committees of citizens appointed to inquire into the fate of a citizen, who had been lawlessly torn from his family and his country. Proclamations were issued by the executor of New York, in the month of October, enjoining upon all officers the duty of apprehending the offenders, and offering rewards for their conviction, and for authentic information of the place to which Morgan had been conveyed. But to all inquires and efforts, difficulties and obstructions of every kind were interposed. The press, so loud-mouthed and so hasty on every similar occasion of public outrage, was either silent, or sounded false notes, with a view to mislead investigation. It is not the purpose of this report to dwell on this part of the subject, but it is conceived that no opportunity should be neglected to bring to recollection the shameful defection of the public press from its most sacred and peculiar duty, *and the numberless falsehoods, which the newspapers of every party invented and circulated, to baffle and misdirect inquiry. At one time the victim of Masonic vengeance was selling his Illustrations of Masonry in Boston, and reaping a harvest from the speculation; at another, he was in Vermont, employed in the same business: again he was at New Brunswick, in the British dominions, engaged in the fisheries; again, he was at Smyrna, in the costume of a Turk, where, notwithstanding his dress, he had been discovered by an acquaintance;* and he had kindly sent messages to his anxious friends in this country. This course of wilful misrepresentation, and of equally deceptive silence, when the press was bound to speak, was produced either by masonic influences, or by a dread of masonic power. In either case, what strong proof does it furnish of the tremendous power of a society, which could thus subdue the whole public press of the country! These, and a thousand similar publications, did, for a time, serve to distract the public mind;—but they never for a moment diverted those high-spirited men, who had undertaken the inquiry, from pursuing their object, with limited and insufficient means, but still, steadfastly and vigorously.

"A delegation from different committees met at Lewiston in the winter succeeding the murder, for the purpose of making examinations on the spot. Abuse, and every other species of intimidation, were employed, but in vain. The celebrated Lewiston committee, as that delegation has been called, collected a great variety of most important facts, and published them under the sanction and responsibility of their names. This document, in all respects worthy the notice and consideration of a people jealous of their liberty, and anxious to preserve the lives of their fellow citizens, was never copied, either in the whole or in substance, by a single newspaper of any party, except the two or three independent presses in [illegible] received some notice from the newspaper press. It was calumniated as an *ex parte* statement of political zealots;—it was represented as a fabrication of its most important facts, and a distortion and misrepresentation of others; and its authors were lampooned as a set of knights-errant engaged in an enterprise of folly. Will it be believed, that this character was given, by the universal newspaper press, to a document which was at the time so much entitled to respect, as well from the facts it exhibited, as from the calm, dignified and respectful manner in which those facts were presented, and which has since been confirmed by judicial evidence, in every, the most minute particulars of its statements?

"It is a circumstance reflecting the highest honor on the authors of that report, that it contains at this moment the best account, which has yet appeared, of the leading facts in the kidnapping and removal of Morgan, which were then known; and that if a history of that transaction should now be compiled from judicial evidence, its most important features could not be more faithfully or more accurately given, than they have already been presented by the Lewiston committee. *For this reason, among others, the history of the removal of Morgan from his family by the abuse of legal process; of his being betrayed under the guise of friendship; of his being stolen in the night time, and forcibly transported to the banks of the Niagara; of his crossing that river, and returning blindfolded and guarded; of his removal to a citadel of the United States; of his confinement in a dungeon, over which floated that flag which is the nation's pledge of protection to every one of its citizens, and of his foul and cowardly assassination;*—the history of these events will not be given in the narrative which is now presented. It is confined to the purpose, first, of detailing, with exactness, the judicial proceedings which have been had, and of the efforts made to institute such proceedings, for the detection and punishment of the offenders; and, secondly, of presenting, in one connected view, such facts as occurred in those proceedings and efforts, which exhibit the difficulties that were encountered, and exposing to the naked eye of all who look at them, the radical cause of those difficulties.

"The first Grand Jury that assembled in the county of Ontario, after the removal of Morgan from the jail of that county, met in November, 1826, and being composed of citizens of the greatest respectability, earnestly and zealously engaged in the necessary inquries into the atrocious crimes which had been committed. The Lewiston committee had not yet assembled, and the only information in possession of the public, was derived from the publication of the affidavits before mentioned. The witnesses examined by this grand jury were, therefore, those only who resided in Canandaigua, and were knowing to the single fact of Morgan's removal from the jail. The deliberations of the jury resulted in their finding two bills of indictment; one against Nicholas G. Cheseboro, Edward Sawyer, Loton Lawson, and John Sheldon, for a conspiracy to carry off and kidnap Morgan, and for actually carrying him to parts unknown, and for false imprisonment the other was against Nicholas G. Cheseboro, Harris Seymour, Henry Howard, Moses Roberts and John Scofield, for a conspiracy to charge and accuse Morgan of stealing a linen shirt and a silk handkerchief, and to subject him to punishmment therefor; and in prosecution of such conspiracy, the obtaining a warrant from a justice of the peace. The defendants, excepting Scofield, were arrested and held to bail for their appearance to answer. N. G. Cheseboro was, at that time, master of the lodge in Canandaigua. He was a respectable mechanic, sustained a fair character, had a family, a good business, and was generally esteemed. Edward Sawyer was also a respectable mechanic, with a family of good character, held a commission as colonel of militia, and was among the most respectable inhabitants.—Loton Lawson was a farmer, not of much property, but of good character, particularly among his masonic brethren, being, as is understood, quite high in the masonic degrees, having been a lecturer of the lodges. John Sheldon was a poor and dissipated man, at the time confined in the limits of the jail for debt. Harris Seymour was a young man of great respectability, and connected with the first families in that vicinity; had been a merchant, but had failed in business.—Henry Howard was a very respectable merchant, lately emigrated from England.—Moses Roberts was a journeyman hatter, in the employ of Cheseboro; as was John Scofield. This man Scofield absconded soon after the transaction, and has not been heard of since that time, at least not by the officers of justice. The characters and occupations of these men are given in order to enable those to judge for themselves, who have repeatedly inquired whether the persons implicated in the outrages upon Morgan were of the lowest classes in society, and of such a description that they would have committed those offences, without the stimulants of masonic oaths and discipline. The materials, in the course of this narrative, will be found abundant to afford a satisfactory answer to these inquiries.

"In the month of December, 1826, a grand jury assembled in Monroe county, adjoining Ontario, in which the village of Rochester is situated, and through which Morgan was carried. They were particularly and strongly charged by the presiding judge to inquire into the subject. They called all the witnesses before them, who, in that state of information, were known.—Among others, Ezra Platt was examined by them. This man, it will be recollected, furnished the carriage at Rochester, into which Morgan was removed from that which brought him from Canandaigua. He testified, that his carriage had been engaged by some one for the Masons, and that he charged the hire of it to the royal arch chapter; but he did not know who engaged it, or who went in it. Edward Doyle testified that he knew nothing about the transaction to which he could testify without criminating himself. The same answer was given by another person, whose name it is not proper to mention. The jury could not find any bills of indictment, but they made a presentment, in which they state that they had ascertained that Morgan had been carried through their county, and add: 'From the great caution which seems to have been observed in keeping both Morgan and the place of his destination from the view and knowledge of all but such persons as may have been confidentially entrusted with the design, and who would decline giving evidence, upon the ground that it might tend to criminate themselves, the grand jury have found it impossible to establish, by competent testimony, the unlawful agency of any citizen of this county, in that transaction.'

"This result only stimulated an enlightened and patriotic people to greater exertion. A county meeting was immediately called and held, to devise measures to ferret out the hidden workers of iniquity. A large number of masons attended, among them Burrage Smith and John Whitney. At this meeting a committee of investigation was appointed, upon which were placed several masons. The other members soon ascertained that all their proceedings were divulged by their masonic associates, notwithstanding an honorary obligation to the contrary, entered into by them; and those who did not belong to the fraternity determined to act without the knowledge or assistance of any masons. Up this time, the outrages on Morgan had been considered the work of a few misguided and unimportant individuals; but the conduct of masons generally, and particularly of those who had been placed on the committee, excited the suspicions of the observing, that the masonic fraternity was in some way connected with those outrages. It was long, and with great difficulty, that this suspicion ripened into belief. Men could not believe that their fellow-citizens, with whom they were in habits of daily intercourse, and whom they had been accustomed to respect, belonged to an institution which made the concealment of the most atrocious crimes one of the most solemn obligations of the order. But day after day added new proof to the suspicion.

"They beheld the very committee who had been appointed indiscriminately from all parties, and by citizens of all parties, vilified and traduced for a faithful discharge of their duties. Men who had no possible motive but the ascertainment of truth, and the detection of the guilty, (for as yet no party had been arrayed, and no political objects had been surmised,) for discharging a public trust, of the most solemn nature, with fidelity;—these men were ridiculed, misrepresented, insulted and traduced daily, by the members of the masonic fraternity.—That evidence which can be deduced only from a long course of observation of minor facts and circumstances, and which, in its nature, cannot be communicated to others, was furnished to an intelligent and observing people; *and the conclusion was soon produced, that the laws of the country could not be enforced so long as masonry held its sway over the minds of men; and that submission to its secret and irresponsible power, or an open and avowed war of extermination, were the only alternatives.*

"Although somewhat foreign to their present purpose, your committee cannot forbear from here pausing, and asking whether, to their distant fellow-citizens, there is not furnished strong moral evidence of the baneful nature of the masonic institution, in the fact, that more than half a million of free, enlightened and intelligent inhabitants of that section of country which has afforded the best opportunity for judging, have, in language that cannot be mistaken, expressed their deliberate convictions that freemasonry cannot exist consistently with our institutions. Why are they not witnesses, in the same sense in which the reputation of an individual in a community is proof of his moral worth? And why is not their testimony equally satisfactory?

"In December, 1826, a meeting of the citizens of Niagara was held at Lewiston, which committee was appointed to inquire into the circumstances of Morgan's abduction, and to endeavor to bring the offenders to punishment. Having ascertained that Morgan had been taken to Canada, one of the committee crossed the river early in January, 1827, at the time a grand jury was in session. He went before the grand jury, and proposed to furnish them with the names of witnesses residing in Canada, if the grand jury would agree to investigate the matter. After consulting together, they resolved to do so; and they were accordingly furnished with the names of several masons residing in the town of Niagara, which is more commonly called Newark, who were believed to be important witnesses. The jury adjourned soon after. The next day the complainant was informed that after the adjournment of the jury, the witnesses who had been designated had been conversed with; that after the assembling of the jury in the morning, they had consulted the district judge, and thereupon had resolved to do no more in the premises. The complainant ascertained that the district judge was a freemason, and that the foreman and a portion of the jury were also masons. This relation is derived from the gentleman who was the complainant. It needs no comment.

"On the 29th of December, 1826, Eli Bruce was arrested, and brought before a magistrate of Niagara county, on a charge of falsely imprisoning Morgan, and of secreting him, &c. There was no legal proof before the magistrate, that any one had been forcibly brought from Canandaigua, and Bruce was discharged. But on the examination, one fact appeared, which deserves to be noted. Bruce had requested Samuel Barton to furnish him a carriage, to proceed down the Niagara from Lewiston. The next morning, Bruce, having returned to Lewiston, was asked if he went to Youngstown the night before. He said he did. He was then asked if he took Morgan down? He said he did; and observed that 'Barton was very imprudent in sending Fox (the driver of the carriage;) that he had told him his business, and he ought not to have sent any but a mason.' It was the gradual disclosure of such facts as these, that excited the suspicions, and ultimately produced the belief, of the participation of the masonic fraternity in the transaction; and that there was something in the nature of the institution which justified its members in relying on each other for assistance and secrecy, in the commission of crime.

"The next event of importance, in the history of these judicial proceedings, was the sitting of the court of Oyer and Terminer, for the county of Ontario, in January, 1827. Nicholas G. Cheseboro, Edward Sawyer, and Loton Lawson, being called on to proceed to the trial of the indictment against them, which is previously mentioned, pleaded guilty to that indictment, and the two first named filed affidavits explanatory of their agency in the transaction. These have been extensively published, and are well known. Lawson made no attempt to explain or extenuate his offence, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for two years. Cheseboro was sentenced to a like imprisonment for one year, and Sawyer for one month. Sheldon went to trial on the question of his identity, expressly admitting the crimes alleged in the indictment to have been committed; thus excluding all proof of the main facts, which the public had anticipated would be developed on these trials. He was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

"In passing sentence upon the defendants, the circuit judge, who is now Governor of New York,* descanted, in terms of great severity, upon the nature of the crimes they had committed; and, at the request of several citizens, furnished a copy of his remarks for publicaton. They were published accordingly, and have been extensively circulated in that part of the country. Still, a few extracts, it is believed, will not be unacceptable.

"The judge says, 'Our Constitution shows it, and the declaration of our independence declares, that the unmolested enjoyment of liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are the unalienable rights of man. So sacred do we hold personal liberty, that even the impressment of a seamen from one of our ships has been considered a sufficient cause for national war.' 'Your conduct has created in the people of this section of the country, a strong feeling of virtuous indignation. The court rejoices to witness it—to be made sure that a citizen's person cannot be invaded by lawless violence, without

---

*Governor Throop.

1

its being felt by every individual in the community. IT IS A BLESSED SPIRIT, and we do hope it will not subside; that it will be accompanied by a ceaseless vigilance and untiring activity, until every actor in this profligate conspiracy is hunted from his hiding-place, and brought before the tribunals of the country, to receive the punishment merited by his crime. We think we see, in this public sensation, the spirit which brought us into existence as a nation, and a pledge that our rights and liberties are destined to endure.' The point of these remarks will be better understood from a knowledge of the fact, that the counsel of Sheldon, in their addresses to the jury, had cautioned them against being influenced by the excitement that prevailed, —had represented that excitement to have been produced by ambitious demagogues, who hoped to 'ride the wirlwind and direct the storm,'—and had deprecated the attempt to connect the masonic institution with such foul acts as were charged.

"The remarks of the judge were intended as a rebuke for this language; and the praise which he lavished on "the blessed spirit" was thus intended and understood as an encomium on anti-masonry. The truth and force of his observations are not diminished by the circumstance, that when he ceased to be an independent and impartial judge, and became a political partisan, associated with masons, and dependent on them for success, he himself sought to descredit this "blessed spirit," to check "the ceaseless vigilance," and to rebuke and paralyze "the untiring activity," which he had commended. Its only effect is, to establish most exclusively the contaminating influence of freemasonry, and its vast power, which could compel a public officer thus to proclaim his own inconsistency, and repudiate sentiments which found their echo in the bosom of every American who was neither "hood-winked nor cable-towed."

"In the month of February, 1827, a grand jury for Ontario county again assembled at the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, and renewed the inquiries for the detection of the offenders against Morgan. They found a bill of indictment against seventeen persons, for a conspiracy to kidnap and carry away that person, and for falsely imprisoning and carrying him to parts unknown.—These persons were James Lakey, a physician, Chauncey H. Coe, a stage proprietor, Hiram Hubbard, the keeper of a livery stable, John Butterfield, whose occupation is unknown, James Ganson, an innkeeper, and formerly a member of the State legislature, Asa Nowlen, an inn-keeper, Harris Seymour, Henry Howard, Joseph Scofield, and Moses Roberts, who have been before mentioned, Halloway Hayward, a constable, James Gillis, a respectable farmer, John Whitney, a respectable stone-cutter, Burrage Smith, a grocer, Simeon B. Jewett, an attorney and counsellor at law, and Willard Eddy, whose occupation is unknown.

"At the same court, the indictment against Harris Seymour, Henry Howard, and Moses Roberts, for conspiring to charge Morgan with stealing, which had been found as before mentioned, was brought to trial. It was in proof that these persons had gone with Cheseboro from Canandaigua to Batavia, to arrest Morgan on the warrant which had been fraudulently obtained against him, issued by the justice, Chapman, for stealing a shirt and handkerchief; that he had been taken to Batavia, and hurried off with great severity and rudeness, and without giving him an opportunity to apprize his friends of his situation. But it was held by the court, that the warrant was evidence of probable cause, and that the defendants could not be convicted. They were accordingly acquitted.

"In March, 1827, another Grand Jury assembled in Monroe county, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. A majority of them were freemasons. Very faint efforts were made to obtain testimony, and no indictments were found.

"In April, 1827, a grand jury assembled at the Oyer and Terminer. A majority of them were freemasons. Very faint efforts were made to obtain testimony, and no indictments were found.

"In April, 1827, a grand jury assembled at the Oyer and Terminer, in Niagara county, and a complaint was made to them against Eli Bruce, then sheriff of that county, by one of the county committee. It seems to have been anticipated that this grand jury would enter upon the investigation of the subject, and preparations were made accordingly. It is stated by Hiram B. Hopkins, a royal arch mason, and at the time deputy sheriff, that he was instructed not to summon any grand jurors but such as were particularly friendly to the Masonic institution. At that time the grand jurors were selected by the sheriff from the citizens at large. The jury were accordingly packed, pursuant to these instructions,—twelve of them being masons, and the others friendly to the order. Mr. Hopkins says, "The district attorney was a royal arch mason, who knew all about the Morgan affair, in my opinion; and the foreman of the jury was one of the warmest zealots of the order in the county." One of these grand jurors has furnished a statement of the proceedings before them, from which the following is taken: The foreman claimed the right to examine the witnesses himself. After several had been examined by him in such a way as to give no information, one of the jurors put questions to a witness. When that witness had retired, this juror was called aside, and solicited to refrain thereafter from asking questions, and to leave it with the foreman. The juror, however persisted; and on one occasion, insisted that a witness should answer what he knew of the matter. The witness objected, because, he said, he considered his testimony irrelevant, and because he was a poor man, who got his living by labor; and if he should testify, it might prove a serious injury to himself and his family. A large majority of the jury decided that the witness need not answer; but the pertinacious juror insisted on his right, and finally obtained his point. The witness was called back, and testified that Bruce had acknowledged to the witness his agency in carrying Morgan to Niagara. Witnesses were introduced and examined, to impeach

2

the credibility of the last named witness.—Another witness testified that he had been informed, by a respectable inhabitant, that Morgan had been carried to fort Niagara; thence to the Canada shore, and thence returned to fort Niagara; that he had been subsequently put to death; that his body was in the bottom of the Niagara river, and might be found if searched for immediately, and he (the informant) could tell the place where it would be found.

"The witness stated that he derived this information from a man who said he was a mason, and insisted that his name should be kept secret, for that if it were known, his life would pay the forfeit. The pertinacious juror required the witness to give the name of his informant, with a view to have him called as a witness, which he refused to dos and nearly, if not quite all the other juror; sustained the witness in his refusal. During the pending of the inquiry before the jury, the foreman was seen to leave the jury room, and retire to a private room with Bruce, and there remain for a considerable time. Among the witnesses examined before this grand jury, was Corydon Fox, who has at all times, when properly asked, testified to the fact of Bruce's riding with him, on the driver's seat of the carriage, which Fox drove, and which contained Morgan while he was conveyed from Lewiston to Niagara; and it must have required great ingenuity to prevent this witness from stating that fact. Among other witnesses examined, were Solomon C. Wright, Ezekiel Jewett, the keeper of Fort Niagara, Elisha Adams, the ferryman at Youngstown, Edward Doyle, Parkhurst Whitney, Noah Beach, and Samuel M. Chubbuck. These names are mentioned because they are familiar to those who have read the trials, as the very individuals who must have known all about the transaction. It does not appear that any of them, on this occasion, refused to answer on the ground that such answer might criminate themselves.

"By what device they satisfied their own consciences, and avoided disclosing the truth, may perhaps, be explained by what Edward Giddins says, in his almanac for 1826, at p. 45:—'During the winter,' he says, 'I had frequent conversations with masons on the same subject, all of whom used the same argument, and concluded by urging that they had agreed to testify, when called on, *that they knew nothing about the affair:*—that they thought themselves justified in doing so, by the nature of their masonic oaths, which they never could think of breaking.' 'And,' he says, 'that in order to dispel all his doubts, he was particularly referred to that clause of the royal arch mason's obligation, which binds them to rescue a companion, whether right or wrong.' The unsullied character of this man for truth, has lately been so thoroughly tested, and so triumphantly established, that nothing need be said to impress any one with the absolute verity of any relation he deliberately makes.

"The conduct of this grand jury, and of the witnesses, has been dwelt upon with some minuteness, as furnishing evidence which no dispassionate mind can resist, of the awful prostitution of the most sacred offices of justice, and of the dreadful suppression of truth, produced by masonic obligations. The cap-stone of this edifice of guilt and infamy yet remains to be exhibited. Seventeen of this grand jury made a formal representation to the Governor of the State, that, after a long, laborious, and 'particular examination of all the witnesses, it did not appear that Eli Bruce, or any other person named, was guilty of, or accessary to, the abducton of William Morgan;' and they make known to the governor the result of their inquiries, 'that blame may not rest on the innocent!' *It would scarcely be believed that the Eli Bruce here referred to is the same man who has been proved, over and over again, by the same witnesses who were examined by that grand jury, to have been the chief actor in conducting Morgan through Niagara county, who hired horses twice and a carriage once for the purpose, and who has himself, in open court, sworn that he did so!*

"The next grand jury that assembled in Niagara, in May, 1827, consisted of nineteen persons, of whom 14 were well known Masons. It was so palpably useless to make any further efforts with such a grand jury, that no complaint was made to them. A law, however, was passed by the Legislature this year, directing grand jurors to be returned by town officers. As soon as this law went into effect, impartial grand jurors were obtained, and in Niagara county complaints were made before them, in the latter part of the year, and indictments found against William King, Ezekiel Jewett, Elisha Adams, Solomon C. Wright, Jeremiah Brown, Parkhurst Whitney, Noah Beach, Timothy Shaw, William Miller, and Samuel M. Chubbuck. William King was esteemed one of the most respectable citizens of the county, having represented it but a short time before in the state legislature. Ezekiel Jewett was very respectable, and was employed by the government to take charge of fort Niagara; he and King were both colonels. Elisha Adams was the ferryman at Youngstown. Solomon C. Wright was a respectable inn-keeper and a postmaster. Jeremiah Brown was a respectable farmer in good standing. The others were all respectable men, and regarded as peaceable and orderly citizens.

"In August, 1827, at the Ontario General Sessions, Halloway Howard, James Ganson, Harris Seymour, Henry Howard, and Moses Roberts, were brought to trial on the indictment against them for conspiracy and the abduction of Morgan, and were acquitted. With regard to all of them but Ganson, the proof consisted in their having gone with Cheseboro to Batavia to arrest Morgan, and having brought him to Canandaigua: and with respect to Ganson, the proof consisted in his having aided them on the way. Cheseboro was examined as a witness, and testified that those persons were not informed by him, and did not know, to his knowledge, of any ulterior design with respect to Morgan, after he should be brought to Canandaigua. This testimony produced their acquittal. Chauncy H. Coe, Hiram Hubbard and James Lakey were

3

tried at the same court, upon a similar indictment. With respect to Coe, the chief testimony was, his having engaged the carriage and horses, of Hubbard, with which Morgan was carried off; and Hubbard was implicated from the fact of having furnished and himself drove the carriage. Lakey was implicated in consequence of his interference in procuring the warrant for the arrest of Morgan. This proof, however, did not establish that previous knowledge of the purpose for which the carriage was wanted, to justify a conviction, and they were acquitted.

"At this time, Edward Sawyer, who had been subpœnaed as a witness, did not appear, and an attachment was issued against him. Whether his appearance and testimony would have varied the result in any of the trials before mentioned, it is impossible to say; although, from his testimony on subsequent occasions, it is presumed it would not.

"At the same term, an indictment for conspiracy and for kidnapping was found against Eli Bruce, David Hague, Orsamus Turner, and Jedediah Darrow. Bruce, as is well known, was sheriff of Niagara, and in high standing in the community. Hague was a tailor at Lockport, and died before he could be brought to trial. Turner was the publisher of a newspaper at Lockport, of respectable character. Darrow was also a respectable man, but his occupation is unknown. He was afterwards appointed a postmaster.

"At the Ontario General Sessions, in February, 1828, an attachment was ordered against Jeremiah Brown, who had neglected to appear as a witness, according to a subpœna; and against Isaac Farewell, for the same cause. It afterwards appeared that Farewell had at this time been sent into Canada, where he was kept, while his family remained in Niagara county. No proceedings were had at this term upon the indictments pending.

"In the winter of 1828, the acting governor of New York called the attention of the legislature to the alarmed state of the public mind in relation to the fate of Morgan, and to the inefficiency of the ordinary means to bring the offenders to justice; and he recommended the appointment of a special attorney, to take charge of the investigation. A law to that effect was passed, notwithstanding a vigorous opposition; and Mr. Moseley was appointed the special attorney. In August of that year, the indictment against Bruce, Turner, and Darrow, was brought to trial at the Ontario General Sessions. In order to maintain the indictment for a conspiracy in Ontario, or for the kidnapping in that county, as the defendants had not been personally acting in the matter in that county, it became necessary to prove a pre-concert to remove Mergan from Canandaigua. With regard to Turner and Darrow, no such proof existed; what they did in relation to the transaction occurred after the arrival of Morgan at Lewiston, or while he was at Batavia. They were acquitted, and Bruce was convicted; but sentence was suspended to take the opinion of the Supreme Court upon some legal exceptions that had been made, in reference, chiefly, to the point whether he had been guilty of any offence in Ontario. On this trial, Solomon C. Wright was examined as a witness, and testified in such a manner that he was afterwards indicted for perjury. Edward Doyle, who had entered into a recognizance to appear as a witness, failed to do so, and forfeited his recognizance, which was estreated at this term.

"In November, 1828, an indictment was found at the court of Oyer and Terminer, of Orleans county, against Elihu Mather, for the conspiracy and kidnapping. Mather was one of the most respectable citizens of that county, and was very generally esteemed. Soon after this indictment, he removed to Vermont, where he was beyond the reach of process to compel his appearance as a witness on the trial of other persons.

"In the same month, new indictments were found in Niagara against the same persons already mentioned as having been indicted in that county; the former bills having been found defective. In the succeeding winter, Mr. Mosely, being apponted circuit judge, resigned the office of special attorney; and in March, 1829, J. C. Spencer was appointed in his place, at the solicitation, as is understood, of members of the Legislature from the western part of the state of New York.

"In March, 1829, preparations were made to try the indictment against Elihu Mather, in Orleans county, at the court of Oyer and Terminer which was then held. But it was removed by the defendant, by certiorari, into the Supreme Court, which operated as a postponement of the trial for about six months.

"In the same month, a vigorous effort was made before the grand jury, which assembled at Rochester, in Monroe county, to penetrate the cloud of darkness which rested on the transactions at that place, and to detect the offenders there. A great number of witnesses were closely examined, but very little in the shape of legal testimony was elicited, while a clue to many important facts were obtained. Among these witnesses was Isaac Allen, with respect to whom the grand jury made a report to the court, that he had refused to answer questions put to him, touching his knowledge of the facts, whether a carriage had stopped at his house on the 11th, 12th, or 13th of September, 1826, whether any person had applied to him to furnish a pair of horses to draw a carriage to the west, about those days; and whether a certain person, who was named to him, was at his house on either of those days, at a time when a carriage was going to the west. And the jury reported that the reason assigned by Allen for his refusal was, that his answers might tend to implicate himself. An elaborate argument was made before the court by the special attorney, and by the counsel for Allen, who was the same counsel that has appeared in behalf of the persons indicted, on almost every occasion.

"The court decided that the witness was bound to answer the questions; but he persisted in his refusal, and was committed to prison. The purpose of making an example of a contumacious witness having been

4

thus accomplished, he was discharged after a few days, with the consent of the prosecuting officers. This grand jury found an indictment against Simeon B. Jewett, an attorney at law, and Burrage Smith, for the conspiracy and kidnapping. They had been previously indicted in Ontario, but the overt acts charged against them having been committed in Monroe, as alleged, it became expedient to indict them in that county. Burrage Smith had previously gone out of the state, with John Whitney, to the south-western states. Messrs. Phineas P. Bates and Joseph Garlinghouse—the one of them then sheriff, and the other the former sheriff of Ontario—went in pursuit of them, and of William King, who had gone to Arkansas, leaving his family in Niagara. They were clothed with authority from the Governer of New York, to demand the fugitives, and bring them to that state.

"The history of their expedition has been published by those gentlemen, under the sanction of their names; and it discloses the fact that the same cause operated to defeat their purpose, and successfully baffled their enterprise, which has been found invariably obstructing the march of justice through all the proceedings connected with this whole transaction. Twice did they persue the fugitives to the remotest corners of the Union, and in each instance they failed. They have unreservedly given the facts, which justify the belief that their failure was owing to the interference of masons in communicating intelligence to the persons for whom they were searching. After penetrating to the western boundaries of Missouri, and traversing the country to New Orleans, these gentlemen returned with a solemn conviction that, if they had succeeded in arresting any of the fugitives, they would have been utterly unable to return with them to the state of New York; and their prisoners would have been taken from them, either by the perversion and abuse of legal forms and process, or by open violence.—*It should be remarked, that one of these gentlemen was a royal arch mason, and that what he witnessed during these journies, so entirely satisfied him of the dangerous nature of the institution, and its adaptation to the commission and concealment of crime, that he has abjured all connexion with it, and has united his voice and his efforts with the great multitude of his fellow citizens in that quarter, to exterminate it from the soil of America.* Burrage Smith died in New Orleans some time after the pursuit for him. William King returned to his family in Niagara, and published a blustering notice to Messrs. Bates and Garlinghouse of his having come back to stand his trial. Immediate measures were taken for his arrest, and he was put under heavy bonds. The next day after hearing that Bruce had testified to the fact, that King accompanied him in the carriage which contained Morgan, and had crossed the Niagara river with him, Col. King suddenly died, as was said in an apoplectic fit.* John Whitney also returned at his leisure, and was afterwaıds tried.

"At the February Sessions of Ontario county, in 1829, an attachment was issued against Lyman Aldrich, for not appearing as a witness upon the indictment against Gillis and Whitney, pursuant to a subpœna; and his recognizance, entered into for that purpose, was forfeited. He was arrested and committed to prison, and by that means his attendance at the ensuing court was secured. Attachments were also issued against Nicholas G. Cheseboro, Edward Sawyer, and Thomas M. Boughton, who had been subpœnaed as witnesses on the same indictment.

"In May, 1829, inquiries were renewed by the special attorney before the grand jury of Niagara county. A multitude of witnesses were examined; and, although many important collateral facts were elicited, yet the great point—the murder of William Morgan—could not be legally established. At this time, an irregularity was discovered which might prove fatal to the indictments found in that county, and new bills were prepared and found against the persons who had already been indicted.

"Previous to this time, efforts were made to procure the attendance of Ezra Platt as a witness. This was the individual who had hired his carriage to a person he did not know; which had been employed in the transportation of Morgan, and for the hire he had charged a royal arch chapter. He had removed to the city of Albany, where he was publicly employed in a stage office. His previous conduct had been such that good cause existed to procure a warrant for his arrest, with a view to bind him over to appear as a witness. Application was made to judge Duer, the then circuit judge of that district, who granted the warrant, which was put into the hands of an officer. Platt suddenly and immediately disappeared. False and delusive information was given of the place of his concealment, and search was there made for him in vain.—The first authentic account received of him was, that he had gone to the State of New Jersey, where he remained so long as his testimony as a witness was required.

"Notwithstanding these dffiiculties, at the Ontario General Sessions, in May, 1829, the indictment against John Whitney and James Gillis was brought to trial. Whitney had returned, as before mentioned.—Gillis was in the State of Pennsylvania.—Whitney was convicted, but the jury could not agree as to Gillis, they not having time to deliberate on the subject before the expiration of the term of the court. Whitney was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. On this trial, Lyman Aldrich, the witness, who had been the cause of much trouble and delay, was offered as a witness, and was objected to, on the ground of his want of religious belief. The question was elaborately discussed, and he was finally admitted. On this trial, Eli Bruce was produced as a witness on the part of the defendants. He testified to the fact of Morgan's having been carried across that river, returned, and shut up in fort Niagara, with the assistance of Bruce himself.

At this term, the opinion of the Supreme Court having been obtained upon the case of the same Eli Bruce, he was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for two years and four months. Previous to his sentence, Hiram B. Hopkins was examined, and testified that he was the deputy of Bruce, and kept the jail at Niagara county; and that while Morgan was at Batavia, a plan was on foot to bring him across the country to Lockport; and that, in obedience to Bruce's directions, he had prepared a cell in the jail in which to confine Morgan while on his way to meet his doom. This shocking perversion of a building, consecrated to the purposes of justice, justly enhanced the punishment of Bruce. During the whole term of his imprisonment, he was visited by freemasons from every part of the United States, who repaired to his cell, as that of a martyr suffering for the conscientious discharge of some high and imperative duty.—*Notwithstanding the atrocity of his guilt, so clearly established by the testimony of his deputy and his own evidence, yet crowds daily thronged around him, testifying their sympathy and their respect. Every comfort that the laws would allow was provided for him; and even ladies of character waited upon him in person, with delicacies prepared by their own hands.* The same jail has often contained freemasons, imprisoned for debt, who were never cheered by the visits, or solaced by the sympathy, of their brethren!

"At the same court, an attachment was issued against James Mather, for refusing to obey a subpœna to appear as a witness on the trial of Whitney. Edward Sawyer was fined twenty-five dollars for his contempt in not appearing at a former court as a witness. John Voorhis was indicted for dissuading Lyman Aldrich from attending a former court as a witness, and for carrying him off to prevent his appearance. These persons were all members of the masonic fraternity.

"In June, 1829, a grand jury assembled at the Court of General Sessions, held for the county of Genesee, at Batavia, and an effort was made to discover the persons, in that county, who had been engaged in the conspiracy against Morgan. Exertions had been made at an early period, in that county, before grand juries, to develope the transaction at Batavia. But, all attempts having been baffled, they were not renewed until this time. Persons had been indicted, tried and convicted for a riot, in the outrages upon David C. Miller and his printing office, in which the Illustrations of Morgan had been printed. But no bills had been found against any persons for the offences against Morgan, and of course there were none pending. One of the standing counsel of the persons indicted in other counties, however, attended. The purpose must be left to conjecture, except so far as it is explained by subsequent occurrences. Eli Bruce was brought, on a *habeas corpus*, from the jail of Ontario, to testify before this grand jury in Genesee. While on his way to the jury room, and before he reached it, a letter was put into his hands from the counsel so attending. Upon Bruce's being brought before the grand jury, he peremptorily refused to be sworn as a witness. A great number of masons from distant parts had collected at Batavia; and they, together with their brethren of the order residing at that place, were much elated at this refusal of Bruce, and complimented him highly for what they were pleased to call his constancy and fidelity.

"Numerous witnesses were examined, and a new scene in the drama was developed. Indictments were found against Wm. R. Thompson, Nathan Follett, Blanchard Powers, and Wm. Seaver, for a conspiracy to kidnap Wm. Morgan, and carry him from Batavia to parts unknown. Thompson was the sheriff of that county; the others were all respectable citizens.

"In July, 1829, a court of Oyer and Terminer was held in Niagara county, at which it was intended to bring on the trial of the indictments that had been previously found in that county. But they were all removed, at the instance of the defendants, to the Supreme Court by certiorari. The examinations before the grand jury were resumed. Among others, James Mather was examined, and gave such unsatisfactory and equivocal answers, that the jury reported him to the court, by whom he was admonished; but all efforts failed to obtain from him such answers as the jury demed satisfactory.

Between this and the next courts that were held, efforts were made to obtain some witnesses who had kept secreted, and whose places of residence were now discovered.—Upon satisfactory proof being made to the first judge of Monroe county, a warrant was obtained from him for the arrest of Prior Harris, in order to hold him to bail for his appearance as a witness. This man was the driver of the stage which had gone to the west of Rochester on the same day that Morgan was carried through that place. The warrant was obtained with great secrecy, and put into the hands of a confidential officer, who proceeded to the county of Montgomery to execute it. While riding in the stage, through that county, he met and passed Harris, who was driving another stage. The officer proceeded immediately to the sheriff of the County, to obtain a deputation which would authorize him to execute his process there. On his return to the place where Harris had stopped with his stage, the officer discovered that he had suddenly fled, leaving his stage and horses. All attempts to discover him were fruitless. The officer is of opinion that he was followed from Rochester, or accompanied by some one who gave the alarm, or the sign of distress, to Harris.

"Hannah Farnsworth, a relative of Solomon C. Wright, who was believed to be an important witness, had, for a long time, baffled all efforts to compel her attendance at court. At length a warrant for her arrest was obtained, and a vigilant officer succeeded in taking her. On bringing her before a judge to give bail for her appearance, she and her friends refused to give bail, and she was committed to the custody of the sheriff of Ontario.

"In August, 1822, at the Ontario General Sessions, an attempt was made to bring on the trial of the indictment against Solomon C. Wright, for perjury committed on the trial of Bruce. But from the absence of important witnesses, it was impossible. Hannah Farnsworth, the witness who had been detained in order to testify on the trial of Wright, was discharged by the court, on her entering into recognizance for her appearance, and making a promise, in open court, that she would appear. She never afterwards appeared or could be found.

"At the same court, Elijah J. Roberts, the editor of a newspaper called the Craftsman, was indicted for libel on the jury who convicted John Whitney. This paper had been established by contributions of masons, and was patronised almost exclusively by them, for the purpose of vindicating their order. Its editor warmly espoused the cause of the indicted persons, and represented them as innocent and persecuted men, while his paper overflowed with abuse of every public officer and private citizen who had taken any part in the exertions to bring to punishment the kidnappers of Morgan. He was tried on this indictment in January, 1830, when the jury could not agree on their verdict. It was afterwards ascertained that the disagreement proceeded from four masons who were on the jury.—He was again tried in June, 1830, when he did not even call a witness to prove the libels he had published, and he was convicted without hesitation, and fined fifty dollars. The history of this case is introduced in consequence of its connexion with the main trials, and to exhibit one of the instances of the operation of masonic feeling in the jury box.

"In August, 1829, a court of Oyer and Terminer was held for Monroe county; and as this was the last court at which a grand jury would be assembled in that county, before the statute of limitations would attach upon prosecutions for the conspiracy and kidnapping, preparations were made for a more thorough investigation than had yet been had. Orson Parkhurst, the driver of Platt's carriage, which conveyed Morgan from Rochester, had absented himself from the state immediately after that transaction. His place of concealment had been changed from time to time, but at length was discovered. An agent was employed to go in pursuit of him, and to bring him to the state of New York. The agent succeeded in finding him in a sequestered part of the state of Vermont, and brought him to within forty or fifty miles of Rochester. He had been watched at Albany, on his return through that place, and was followed on his way to the west. At night, a stranger came on board the canal boat, in which the agent and Parkhurst were, and in the course of the night Parkhurst disappeared, and no tidings have since been heard of him. It is believed that this man could have identified many persons at Rochester, as having been engaged in the carrying Morgan through that place.

"Inquires, however, were pursued before the grand jury; much information was obtained, and an indictment for conspiracy, and kidnapping was found against the Rev. Francis H. Cumming, a settled clergyman at Rochester, who had been regarded as among the most respectable of his profession.

"At this court, the indictment against S. B. Jewett was removed into the Supreme Court, by the defendant.

"In Sept., 1829, a further examination of witnesses was had before a grand jury in Niagara county, and bills of indictment were found against Henry Maxwell, Norman Shepard, and another, whose name is not recollected, for a conspiracy to remove Morgan from Batavia, and kidnap him.—An attachment was issued against John W. Beals, who had been duly subpœnaed as a witness to attend this court, and had refused to attend. He is a mason of high grade, as is understood, and a very respectable citizen. He was taken on the attachment, and gave bail to appear, to answer for his contempt. He did not appear, and his bonds were forfeited.

"In October, 1829, Simeon B. Jewett made a motion to the Supreme Court to quash the indictment found against him in Monroe county, on several grounds;—that the town officers, in selecting grand jurors, had evinced partiality, in not taking any masons, and returning many antimasons; and that some of the grand jurors had expressed opinions unfavorable, to his innocence.—The motion was denied. The court held that the discretion of selecting grand jurors was vested, by law, exclusively in the supervisors; and the only power the court had, was to inquire whether any of those actually returned possessed the qualifications required by law; and as the contrary had not even been alleged, there was no ground for the objection. With that latitude of remark which judges are sometimes apt to indulge, upon matters, in respect to which they previously admitted that they had no power, some of the court thought proper to express disapprobation of the supervisors excluding any set of men, on the ground of their belonging to any particular association or fraternity,—although it had just been admitted that the discretion rested wholly with the supervisors.

This remark, which was entirely extrajudicial, is, therefore, as liable to observation as if it had not been made on the bench.—Can any unprejudiced man seriously think that members of a fraternity should be placed upon the inquiring and accusing jury, which had in charge an accusation that vitally affected that fraternity? Apply the principle to any benevolent society, to a church, to a banking company; would any one, in his senses, select the members of such societies or companies, to investigate a charge, which, if true, ought to destroy the society.

But the objection applied with tenfold force to the selection of masons to detect and prosecute the persons engaged in the offences against Morgan. The facts detailed in this report show how far they had made common cause with the offenders, and how little they were to be trusted. A thousand corroborative facts and circumstances, which were daily passing before the eyes of an intelligent people, evinced the

---

*The more general opinion is that he took poison. He with Garside and Howard was supposed to have been the execution'ers of Morgan.

YOAKUM, THE
The Natchitoches Herald contains accounts
the breaking up of the "Yoakum gang," and

in a barrel of pork out of Egypt. When they
could not buy relics they stole them. At the
sack of Constantinople, these articles were re-

has dressed his Europa as she is seated on the
bull's back, in all the elaborate knick-knackery

and whooping cough, and always produced the
effects.
M. M. GRANT.
Allegheny, July 10, 1841.

VERMIFUGES.—A great variety of Vermifuges have been before the public for some time.

CLINTON PAPER MILL
AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,

disease and pain, and now pursues her daily occupation in perfect health.

close connexion between the masons, and their general defence of the outrages. *Add to this, that the horrid obligations of the fraternity to conceal each other's crimes, to fly to the assistance of each other in every extremity, save that of endangering life, and to espouse the cause of a brother, whether right or wrong, had been revealed, and repeatedly confirmed by judicial evidence.* Would it not have been a dereliction of duty to appoint men, under such circumstances, to determine whether their brethren should be punished for an offence committed under the sanction of masonic obligations? The subject might be more amply discussed, but thus much seemed due to a body of honest and independent citizens, who have been traduced beyond measure for the performance of a sacred and solemn duty, according to the dictates of their consciences, and for giving a decision similar to what has been had in the highest court of the state, for the trial of issues of fact, and by one of the judges of its Supreme Court.

"At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held for the county of Orleans, in the month of November 1829, Elihu Mather was brought to trial, on the indictment against him before mentioned, for conspiracy and kidnaping. The then special counsel determined to test, in the most solemn and formal manner, the question whether freemasons were competent jurors on the trial of issues in which a brother mason was a party. The first juror called, who was known to be a mason, was Robert Anderson. The special counsel challenged him peremptorily, on the ground that he belonged to the same society and corporation with the defendant. It was admitted that the royal arch chapter was incorporated, that the juror and defendant were both members of it; and the English authorities were adduced, which declare that it is a sufficient ground for peremptory challenge, that the juror belongs to the same society or corporation with a party. The circuit judge overruled the challenge, and the juror was then challenged for favor, as it is called, on the ground that he was not impartial; that he belonged to a secret society, called freemasons, of which the defendant also was a member, and that they had taken oaths which bound them to assist each other in every extremity. Triers were appointed by the court; witnesses were called to prove the masonic obligations, and among others the juror himself was examined. After a long investigation and discussion by counsel, the juror was rejected.

"Another juror, by the name of John Dolly, was soon after called, and challenged for favor on the same ground. A desperate effort was made, by the counsel for the prisoner, to procure the admission of this juror. The triers were agreed upon by the counsel on both sides, and appointed by the court. The masonic oaths and obligations, up to, and including that of the royal arch companion, were proved by the most respectable witnesses; and they appeared to be precisely those revealed by William Morgan, and the Le Roy convention of seceding masons, and which are contained in Bernard's Light on Masonry. In order to impair the effect of this testimony, the counsel for the defendant called Wm. W. Ruggles, a master of a lodge, and adhering mason, and one of the counsel for the defendant, and endeavored to show by him, that lectures were given in the lodges, explanatory and qualifying the obligations. This attempt was an entire failure; but the witness was compelled, in the course of his testimony, to repeat the oaths; and he confirmed the witness on the part of the prosecution, particularly that the master mason's oath contained an obligation to keep the secrets of a brother, with the exception of murder and treason; and that the oath of a royal arch companion contained a promise to espouse the cause of a brother engaged in any quarrel or difficulty, so far as to extricate him from the same, whether he was right or wrong. After a severe and obstinate contest, this juror was also rejected by the triers.

"The trial proceeded, and the fact that Mather, the defendant, a respectable farmer, had himself turned hack-driver, and drove the carriage containing Morgan through the county of Orleans, was abundantly proved. From the difficulty of extracting the facts from the witnesses, the point that Morgan was forcibly carried away with the knowledge of Mather, depended on the circumstances of the case, which, although they were strong, and would have been abundant in an ordinary cause, were deemed not conclusive. In addition to this, the judge charged the jury erroneously on a point of law, as was afterwards determined by the Supreme Court, and the defendant was acquitted. In the trial of the cause, a witness, who was a royal arch companion, and who resided in a distant and remote part of the state, testified, that after some of the prosecutions had been commenced, Mather applied to the chapter where the witness resided, for funds to relieve and defend Bruce and his associates. The witness could not, or would not, relate the result of the application. In the course of this trial, William P. Daniels was examined as a witness. He was a freemason, and came into court attended by counsel, to whom he resorted, when a question was asked him, whether to answer it or not. He several times declined answering questions; and, on one occasion, persisted in his refusal until the order for his commitment was nearly completed, when he relented. But he was excused from answering some important questions, on the ground that by answering he would criminate himself. At one time, he referred to a written memorandum, and read from it his answer to a question that had been pressed upon him; upon inquiry he stated that the memorandum had been repared for him by his counsel.

"At the ensuing term of the Supreme Court, in January, 1830, the eceptionsd which had been taken to the charge of the of the judge in Mather's case were argued, and, in the ensuing May, the court decided that the judge had been in error; but for some reason, which it would be difficult to state, the court refused to direct a new trial —and Mather thus escaped. At the same term of the Supreme Court, Simeon B. Jewett (who had been indulged with time for pleading to his indictment) interposed a plea, that one of the grand jurors who found the bill had not the requisite property qualification. A motion was made to overrule this plea as frivolous. The court expressed its impression that the plea was bad, but refused the motion to overrule it, for the purpose of enabling the defendant to place it upon record. It was then demurred to; the demurrer was argued in the succeeding May term; and nine months afterwards, in January, 1831, the court formally decided that the plea was bad. In that state the indictment still remains.

"In April, 1830, preparations were made for trying the indictments in the county of Niagara, but the judge refused to try them.

"In May, 1830, J. C. Spencer resigned the office of special counsel, alleging, in a letter which was published, that his confidential communications to the executive, under whose authority he acted, had been disclosed, so as to reach the counsel for the accused, and enable them to paralyze his exertions; and that, instead of leaving to the executive and accounting officer of the state, as the law had originally provided, the adjustment of the compensation of the counsel, according to the services actually rendered, a law had been passed, fixing it at a sum so grossly inadequate, as to imply a reproach in the officer and a want of confidence in his exertions, or an opinion that the prosecutions and their object were unimportant. During the preceding winter, the senate of the state, of whom a large proportion, if not a majority, were masons, had passed a resolution calling on the comptroller for a detailed account of all the expenses incurred by the special counsel, with all the vouchers for the items. The accounts and vouchers were accordingly furnished and published, and thus disclosed to the world and the accused, the name of every witness who had been examined on the finding of the several indictments, and who was relied upon to sustain them. Every facility was thus given to the operation of the causes that had so often prevented witnesses from being found when they were wanted; and when found, had prevented their attendance; or, if they attended, had produced short and imperfect memories.— The efforts of an officer of the government were thus repudiated by the government itself; something worse than indifference was exhibited at the success of his exertions; and, instead of being sustained by the countenance of the government, he was left to contend against the large body of indicted individuals, and against the whole machinery of masonic combination, including the libels of the press, singly and unaided. That officer declared that, under such circumstances, he could be of no further use in conducting the prosecutions; and he resigned his station; that it might be occupied by some one possessing in a higher degree the confidence of the executive. The usual and customary weapons of the fraternity were resorted to and employed to prevent the impression which such occurrences would naturally make upon the public mind. The most atrocious calumny was heaped upon the officer by the masonic press.

"The executive added to the charge of violating official confidential communications, by publishing official letters of the most sacredly confidential character, in which the special counsel had inquired whether a proclamation of a previous governor, offering a reward and pardon for the discovery of the murderers of Morgan, was still in force, and asking the advice and direction of the executive, whether a direct application of the promises in that proclamation should be made to a particular witness? *The moral sensibilities of the associates and defenders of man-stealers and murderers were aroused, and they were shocked at such attempts to bribe witnesses!* The governor, who had offered the reward, escaped all censure; but the agent, who proposed to obey the directions of his superior, received the full measure of masonic indignation. *Perhaps a more stinging rebuke of such glaring hypocrisy could not be furnished, than that which the same governor very shortly afterwards himself exhibited, in offering a reward and pardon for the discovery of the persons who had set fire to a powder-mill!* Mr. V. Birdseye was appointed special counsel, and entered on the duties of the office.

"On the 15th of June, 1830, a special circuit was held by Mr. Marcy, then one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New York. The first indictment tried was that against Ezekiel Jewett. Orsamus Turner was called as a witness; but, before answering any questions, desired to consult with his counsel. This was refused, and the examination proceeded. He was presently asked whether the defendant, Jewett, was one of the persons consulted with, in relation to separating Morgan from his friends in Batavia, as a means of suppressing the contemplated publication of a book containing the secrets of freemasonry. He declined answering it, on the ground that it would implicate him in a prosecution for the murker of Morgan. The court told him that he was bound to know that he was guilty of the murder of Morgan, and that his answer would afford a key by which his guilt would be exposed, before he could refuse to answer on that ground. The court overruled the claim of privilege, and told the witness he must answer; to which he answered, "I will not answer." He was then sentenced to imprisonment for thirty days, and to a fine of two hundred dollars. He was then asked whether he knew that Jewett was applied to for a place in or about Fort Niagara, for the purpose of confining William Morgan. This he refused to answer, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days. He was then asked whether he was present when the subject of preparing a place for the confinement of Morgan was discussed, in the presence of the defendant. This also he refused to answer, and was sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days. *During his confinement, this witness was supplied by his masonic friends with every luxury that the country could furnish and that money could procure; he was constantly visited by his masonic brethren, and their wives and daughters; and at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, was conducted from the jail to his residence in a coach and four, with attending masons, shouting at the triumph of crime over justice!*

"But to return to the trial. Eli Bruce was called to the stand, and refused to be sworn, saying, "I was once before sworn and examined, and no good came of it." He was sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of Ontario county for thirty days. John Whitney was next called; and he, also, refused to be sworn. He was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars.

"Upon the same trial, William P. Daniels was examined, and refused to answer whether he was at Solomon C. Wright's house on the evening before the installation of a chapter in Lewiston, and deliberately swore, that the answer to the question "would involve him in a crime more serious than a misdemeanor—an indictment against him as an accessary, before the fact, to the murder of Morgan." He was warned that he must know more of the fact that Morgan was murdered, than the public generally did, before he could make such an excuse, and he was cautioned as to the consequences of his swearing falsely; but he persisted in his refusal, and in the reason assigned for it; and of course was excused from answering the main question. He, too, was attended by counsel, whom he consulted as questions were propounded to him.

"After such refusals, and a thousand prevarications of other witnesses, the defendant was acquitted, although not an individual who heard the trial had a doubt of his guilt.

"The indictment against Jeremiah Brown was also brought on to trial, and the same solemn farce was gone through, which resulted in his acquittal.

"During these trials, Judge Marcy rejected one Mason as a juror, on the ground that he had voluntarily entered into obligations which were incompatible with the impartial discharge of his duty. He admitted another Mason as a juror, between whose case and that of the former no difference could be perceived but this, that the latter juror declared he did not himself think his masonic obligations would sway him.

"Much had been expected from this court, from the circumstance that one of the highest judicial officers of the state had been taken from his appropriate duties, and sent to hold the circuit. It was supposed that his learning, talents, and energy, would have commanded respect and deference, and would penetrate the thick cloud that hung over the deeds of darkness respecting Morgan. *But masonic obligations were found superior to the arm of the law; and Justice was vanquished in her own temple.*—The court adjourned, after a session of more than three weeks, without accomplishing any thing.

"At the Ontario Sessions, in February, 1830, James Mather was fined twenty-five dollars, for his contempt in not appearing as a witness at a former court.

"In November, 1830, at the Ontario Sessions, James Gillis was tried on his indictment, and acquitted. The then special counsel made no objections to Masons sitting as jurors.

"In March, 1830, another special circuit was held in the county of Niagara, by Judge Nelson, then recently appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court. The indictment against Elisha Adams was brought to trial, and after a long examination of numerous witnesses, which established in the minds of all, whose minds were susceptible of the impressions of truth, the undoubted guilt of the defendant; yet one of the jurors, by the name of William Willson, who was a mason, refused to concur with his eleven brethren, expressly declaring that he would not believe witnesses who had violated their masonic obligations. The jury were accordingly discharged. The miserable Adams has since been called to another bar, where no mystic ties and no impious oaths will screen him from an all-seeing eye.

"Parkhurst Whitney, Noah Beach, Samuel M. Chubbuck, Timothy Shaw, and William Miller, were also brought to trial.— Whitney, Beach, and Miller, were acquitted; the jury could not agree as to Shaw and Chubbuck, and they were discharged. Norman Shepard and Henry Maxwell were also tried and acquitted, the witnesses not remembering, on the trial, facts that they had acknowledged they had sworn to before the grand jury, or remembering them in such a manner as rendered them nugatory. Nothing worthy of special notice occurred at these trials, beside what has been mentioned. After a session of some weeks, Judge Nelson adjourned his court, leaving the investigation very much where Judge Marcy had left it. It was impossible to obtain convictions if masons were on the jury. In other cases, witnesses absconded, or refused to answer, or answered so equivocally that no reliance could be placed on their testimony. One of them, by the name of Murdock, purposely absented himself in a neighboring county, until the trials were over.

"During all these trials, of which an account has been given, beginning with that of Elihu Mather, the same corps of counsel appeared for the defendants, indiscriminately.—They were gentlemen of distinguished professional character, who were not in the habit of bestowing their services gratuitously. They spent months in this service, absent from their families and their business. The enormous expense which must have been incurred in their employment could not have been defrayed by the defendants in all cases, for they are known to be utterly unable to do so. Speculation, of course, has been afloat, as to the source whence their compensation was derived.— After the evidence which was given on one of the trials, of application being made to a distant chapter to contribute to the defence of the persecuted masons in the west of New York, and after the developements which have recently been made of appropriations by the Grand Lodge of one hundred dollars to Eli Bruce, and by the Grand Chapter of New York, of one thousand dollars, for an indefinite charity, which has never been accounted for or explained—it is not a very irrational conclusion that the masonic body, as such, have furnished the means of defending these criminals. It should be known, that the laws of New York make ample provision for counsel for those prisoners who are unable to employ them.

"Immediately after the termination of the last trials at Lockport, before mentioned, in April, 1831, the statute, authorizing the appointment of a special counsel, expired by its own limitation, and the majority of the committee of the assembly of New York, to which the subject was referred, refused to recommend a renewal of the law. There remain four or five indictments still undetermined. With the insufficient means of the county attorneys, who are the public prosecutors, to contend against such obstacles as are constantly interposed, and with the general impression, that all attempts to obtain a fair administration of justice in these cases will be fruitless, it is presumed that no further trials will be had. The sword of justice has fallen pointless and blunted at the feet of freemasonry.

"In May, 1831, Solomon C. Wright was brought to trial on the indictment against him for perjury, at the Ontario General Sessions. He had sworn that no suspicious carriage had arrived at his house in September, 1826, and had denied other circumstances calculated to identify the persons and the carriage conveying Morgan. On his trial, it was abundantly shown that his testimony in these respects was false; but the court held that the materiality of these facts, in the original case, was not sufficiently shown, and he, too, was acquitted. This is the last trial that has taken place, growing out of the abduction of William Morgan.

"*It is not inappropriate to the subject of this report to state, that the five persons who have been convicted, either upon their own confessions or upon the most conclusive proofs, of a participation in the forcible abduction of William Morgan—to wit, Cheseboro, Sawyer, Lawson, Bruce, and Whitney—remain in full standing and fellowship, as members of the masonic order, and have not in any way been proceeded against by the lodges or chapters.* One of those under indictment, Simeon B. Jewett, has been elevated to high and distinguished honors in the fraternity, and notice of the fact has been publicly advertised in the newspapers of New York. Probably such an impudent defiance of the public authority has no parallel in our history.

"It is also proper to remark, in connection with this subject, that in the winter of 1830, a petition was presented to the Assembly of New York, praying that an inquiry might be instituted by that body into the conduct of the Royal Arch Chapter of that state, particularly in appropriating money to assist the kidnappers in escaping from justice, and that the act incorporating the chapter might be repealed. This petition was shuffled off by a reference of it, on the order of the house, to the attorney general, who was himself a member of the same royal arch chapter.

"The duty imposed on this committee has now been discharged. It is regretted that so much of detail became necessary, in order to present the facts and incidents required by the resolution of the Convention. Although many of these details are familiar to most of the members, yet many of them are presumed to be new. Their collection into one mass, and their arrangement into the order of events in which they occurred, will give to every one, however familiar with the general history of the case, a more clear and distinct perception of that body of the evidence which, in the judgment of your committee, establishes, beyond the possibility of contradiction, the systematic interference of the masonic fraternity, to defeat the regular administration of justice. It remains for an intelligent people to weigh these facts, to compare them with the terms of the masonic obligations, with the whole object and spirit of the fraternity, and with the fundamental basis of the compact between its members, and then determine whether the existence of such an order of men is compatible with that equality of rights and privileges promised by our constitutions, or whether it can be tolerated consistent with a maintenance of the SUPREMACY OF THE LAW."

☞*For Col. Stone's Letter, see 4th page.*

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1841.

Published Daily and Weekly,
BY D. N. WHITE & Co.,
NEAR THE S. E. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

The Gazette is devoted to the dissemination of general intelligence, on every subject appropriate to a political family newspaper. Care is taken to give the latest and most correct intelligence on all subjects within its scope. Carefully corrected price currents and bank note lists also appears. In politics it is *Anti*-Loco Foco and *Anti*-Masonic, and has been such for years. The weekly sheet gives a very large amount of reading matter; and no pains is spared to render it acceptable to its patrons.

The Committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to investigate the evils of Freemasonry, took a variety of testimony, from which we select that of Doctor Robert May, of Lancaster, and Ezekiel Birdseye, of Connecticut. The latter explains what is meant in the Lodge by the words "*unmasonic* conduct." He was expelled, because he labored to release a freeman from Slavery; while no mason was ever *even censured* for aiding in the abduction and murder of Morgan!

It was *unmasonic*, to deprive that infamous scoundrel, *brother* Fitten, of the price paid him for a free colored man, basely kidnapped, carried away and sold as a slave, in a distant region. It was "*unmasonic*," to labor to release that colored man from bondage, and for such conduct, Mr. Birdseye was promply expelled. But it was perfectly "*masonic*" to kidnap and murder Morgan; entirely "*masonic*" to give money to the abductors and murderers; and it was one of the most meritorious acts of masonry, to commit perjury to rescue brethren from the punishment due their crimes.

The testimony of Doctor May explains the advantage which an adhering mason always enjoys over the uninitiated in law, suits. It is the knowledge of these advantages, no doubt, which induces so many masons to cling so firmly to that institution.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1836.

Questions by the Committee.

Dr. Robert May, being sworn, testified as follows:

To the first question, I answer—

I was made a mason in the state of Pennsylvania, and have taken four degrees; I was made a mason in Chester county, in Phœnix Lodge, No. 75.

2d Question. I have read Barnard's Light on Masonry, and as far as I have gone, it is substantially correct.

3d Question. In 1827 or 1828, the Worshipful Master of the lodge of which I was member, communicated, as Worshipful Master of the lodge, to the brethren, that he had just returned from the Niagara frontier; that he had become acquainted with distinguished masons at Rochester and other places, who informed him masonically, that Wm. Morgan was dead: that he was put to death by masons, because he was about to reveal the secrets of masonry.— The Worshipful Master added, *that he communicated this as a masonic secret, and that the brethren should conduct themselves accordingly*.

4th Question. Masons have called on me as a mason to vote for a brother mason, which I refused to do, observing at the same time, that my masonic obligation did not bind me to vote for a mason; *to which they replied, I was only a Master Mason, and my obligetion did not bind me to vote for a brother mason, but the spirit of the obligation was to prefer them.*

5th Question. I have known the crime of forgery, committed in the state of Pennsylvania, concealed under the masonic obligation.

I have been requested by a mason to sit as an arbitrator between him and an individual who was not a mason, with a request that I would favor him as a mason.

I have known masons who tried to procure masons as arbitrators, assigning as a reason that they expected to be favored.

I have known a mason to complain that a brother mason, who was an arbitrator, did not favor him enough.

The Worshipful Master of the lodge who communicated the death of Wm. Morgan to the lodge, was Dr. David Rutter, of Lawrence Lodge, No. 171, Pottsgrove, Pennsylvania.

On being asked when he quit attending the lodge, witness answered: That he has never attended a lodge since he heard the circumstance of the death of Wm. Morgan, detailed as above stated.

In answer to a question from Mr. Huston, witness said: a mason had informed him that he had refrained from seducing a brother mason's daughter, on account of his masonic obligations.

ROBERT MAY.

Sworn and subscribed, this 11th February, 1836, before me.

THADDEUS STEVENS, Chairman.

The following deposition was presented by Ezekial Birdseye, at the request of the chairman of the committee.

Cornwall, Connecticut,
June 2d, 1836.

Personally appeared Ezekiel Birdseye, who being duly sworn, states: That in the fall of the year 1825, he went to reside in the town of Athens, Alabama, and that in that town a man by the name of James Fitten lived, who was said to be the Master of the masonic lodge in the town, who returned from Maryland with negroes who, it was reported, he had purchased on speculation. I became suspicious that one of them, whose name was Emory Sadler, a tanner and currier, had been kidnapped. My suspicions were mentioned to one of my friends, who said he was present when the sale was made to a man living near, and that regular well authenticiated papers were produced. I was for a time satisfied with this statement. About a year after, at the solicitation of my friends, I became a member of the lodge in that town, having previously been a member of a lodge at Union, South Carolina. Very soon after I became a member of this lodge, I was again suspicious that Emory had been kidnapped, and made inquiry of him, which convinced me that such was the fact, and wrote to his friend, Wm. Prichett, No. 112, Chesnut street, Philadelphia, where said Emory stated he had been employed. Soon after I received a package of documents, in which were several depositions, which represented that Emory was a freeman, and that Fitten was personally concerned in carrying him off, with a full knowledge of all the facts. A few days after I met with Fitten and informed him of the claim of Emory to freedom, and the substance of the depositions I had obtained, and that suit would be brought to recover his freedom, unless he would give him up without, which he refused; counsel were employed to institute legal proceedings. The day after I had engaged counsel, I was met by the tyler of the lodge, and notified to attend a called meeting of the lodge on the day following. Understanding the object of the meeting, I attended with the documents in my possession, which were read and discussed to a late hour, when I was requested to retire for a short time; when I was called back, the following certificate was handed me by the Master of the lodge, whose name was Wm. Mason, a lawyer, who informed me that it was the positive order of the lodge that I should sign it: "This may certify that I have no documents in my possession relative to the alleged kidnapping and subsequent abduction of a certain negro man called Emory Sadler, that ought to induce the belief that Captain James Fitten has acted dishonestly, unfairly, or ungentlemanly, in any way whatever, connected with the transaction."

I declined returning the certificate at the request of an officer of the lodge. I was afterwards informed by Dr. D. J. Gatewood, who acted as secretary pro tem. for the evening, and in whose hand writing it was drawn, that it was the composition of Daniel Coleman, at that time judge of the county court for that county, and counsel for the defendant, Fitten. Another certificate was drawn up of a similar import, and signed, I believe, by all present, excepting myself, which I was afterwards informed was shown in various parts of the county. Some who saw it called on me for an explanation, which was readily given.

Soon after this meeting, suit was commenced for the recovery of the freedom of Sadler. Several meetings of the lodge were held during the summer of 1827, apparently with the intention to suppress the suit against Fitten; in those meetings judge Coleman took an active part. Finding their efforts to be unavailing, they handed me the following notice:—

"MR. EZEKIEL BIRDSEYE:

This is to notify you to appear at the next regular meeting of Athens Lodge, at their lodge room, in the town of Athens, on the 21st day of the present month, (February,) to answer the charges preferred against you by James Fitten, before said lodge, for unmasonic conduct. When and where you are required to attend.

ROBERT AUSTEN, Jr.

February 14, 1828."

With this notice I received the following charges:

To EZEKIEL BIRDSEYE:

The following are the specifications of the charges for unmasonic conduct, which I have preferred against you, and which will be acted on at the next regular meeting of Athens lodge, for unmasonic conduct.

1st. In disobeying the order of said lodge, which enjoined on you the performance of certain duties towards me.

2d. In refusing to do me justice, when you had it in your power to do so.

3d. In acting towards me unmasonically in relation to my purchase and sale of a certain negro, called Emory.

4th. In professing openly, and in lodge, that you had not and would not say anything, which would tend to injure me in the late election, when you privately and secretly endeavored to defeat me, by retailing circumstances connected with my purchase of the negro Emory.

JAMES FITTEN.

February 13, 1828.

The above is a true copy.

ROBERT AUSTEN, Jr.
Secretary of Athens Lodge.

Mr. Austen was also clerk of the court at that time.

I met with the lodge at the time appointed, and informed them that I had fully determined to prosecute the suit for the recovery of the freedom of Emory, and had no apology to offer. The next day the Secretary handed me the following, as their act of suspension.

ATHENS LODGE, No. 16,
Feb. 21, 1828.

Resolved, by this Lodge, That Ezekiel Birdseye, a member of the same, be suspended and excluded from the rights and privileges thereof, for unmasonic conduct.

The above is a true copy.

ROBERT AUSTEN, Jr., Sec'y.

In March following, the semi-annual term of the Circuit Court was held. The trial for the freedom of Emory was continued until the last day of the term, and was the only jury trial on that day. On going into court with my counsel, I observed that the jury were principally members of the lodge. Most of the regularly empanneled jurors had been permitted to return to their homes, which gave the sheriff an opportunity to select the remainder of the jury of talismen.

Some time afterwards I endeavored, from recollection and inquiry, to obtain the names of the whole jury. If I have them correctly, and I believe I have, there were ten masons on the jury, who were in the practice of meeting with the lodge. Several of them were present at the called meeting of the lodge, and signed a certificate of the entire innocence of their brother, James Fitten. The sheriff was also a member of the lodge, and had taken an active part in their proceedings.

Being unwilling to have a cause of so much importance tried by such a jury, I submitted an affidavit to the court, stating that undue influence had been used; and for the cause of justice alone, I wished a change of venue, which was granted by the court, and the cause sent to Huntsville, in Madison county, for trial, where it was tried soon after, and resulted in the liberation of Emory.

An authenticated copy of the record was procured from the court of Huntsville, and brought on with Emory to Philadelphia, where he is yet employed, at 112 Chesnut street.

EZEKIEL BIRDSEYE.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Litchfield co. ss.
Cornwall, June 2d, 1836.

Personally appeared the above named Ezekiel Birdseye, and made oath to the statements contained in the foregoing affidavit, by him subscribed before me.

F. KELLOGG, *Justice of the Peace*.

READER,

When you have got through this paper, hand it to your neighbor, and thus contribute your mite to the spread of the "blessed spirit."

Col. Stone's Letter, No. 47.

New York, March 31, 1832.

SIR:—The judicial history of Anti-masonry is closed, and yet the inquiry remains:—"What was the fate of Morgan?" For notwithstanding the number and extent of the legal investigations described,—notwithstanding the number of persons engaged, directly or indirectly, in the abduction,—and notwithstanding, likewise, the fact, that some of the actors in the dark conspiracy had become witnesses for the state, no evidence had yet been elicited, showing what was the ultimate fate of the wretched victim; or, if his life had been taken, marking, with judicial certainty, the persons of his executioners. It is indeed one of the most extraordinary features of this conspiracy, that, when the fatal secret must have been known, (at least with sufficient certainty to have indicated the principals,) to so many people, no disclosure should have been made of the particulars of the last terrible act of the drama. Neither the apprehensions, nor the jealousies, usually existing among partners in crime; nor the hope of reward; nor the compunctious visitings of conscience, had the effect to produce any satisfactory legal disclosures, in regard to the final disposition of Morgan, after his confinement in the magazine.* *This fact furnishes the strongest possible illustration of the strength of the tie which bound the conspirators together, while it affords an unanswerable argument against the continuance of any social institution whatever, that can exert such a dangerous power, for evil, as well as for good, if indeed good can again flow from it.*

The difficulty of procuring testimony was, from the beginning of the legal investigations, the greatest obstacle with which the prosecutors had to contend. Witnesses either fled the country voluntarily, or were spirited away, or were hired to absent themselves, in numbers, and with a readiness, altogether unexampled in the judicial annals of this, or perhaps any other country. Often did it happen, that, when the officers of justice had been apprised of the existence of fresh testimony, or when they had become acquainted with the place of retreat, far beyond the boundaries of our own state, of important witnesses, while they supposed the possession of such knowledge was a secret in their own bosoms, such witnesses have been secretly apprised that the officers would soon be upon them, and were thus enabled again to escape their vigilance. In other instances, have these witnesses, when caught by surprise, while in charge of the officers, been followed hundreds of miles by members of the fraternity, interested in the fate of the accused, until plans could be matured, and the means put into operation, to steal them away from their keepers. In other cases still, witnesses have no sooner agreed to make honest revelations of the facts with which they were acquainted, than they have been surrounded by their masonic brethren, and so successfully dissuaded from their good resolutions, as to become as silent and uncommunicative upon the subject as the sphynx. Examples of this description have already been noted in the progress of this history, and others might be adduced, were it necessary. Money seemed to be of no value, in these matters.—Traveling agents were kept in pay, whose duty it was to visit the absconding witnesses in their places of retreat, and strengthen their integrity towards each other. Even Giddings, much as they affected to discredit his tesimony, was tampered with, and money offered him to any amount he might desire, if he would leave the country.

Nor was this all. When, after encountering every difficulty, the attendance of reluctant witnesses had been secured, their conduct, as it has already been seen, was often of the most exceptionable character. In many instances, the *manner* of the witnesses, upon the stand, was painful to look upon. Whatever of truth was obtained, was absolutely wrung from them. There was not only an almost uniform evasiveness of manner, among the *masonic witnesses*, but numerous cases of *obvious and palpable falsehood*. "Some of them exercised a "species of casuistry, in relation to their judicial oath, which is not a little remarkable. It seems that those implicated had "argued themselves into the belief, that "there was no greater sin than the breaking "of a masonic oath, even in obedience to "the paramount laws of the land; that if "they told the truth in relation to the outrage, they should divulge a secret which "they were masonically bound to keep; "would criminate themselves; and that, "therefore, *their only course was to testify* "*that they knew nothing about the affair.* "Strange as is the infatuation manifested "by this reasoning, there was not wanting "a counsellor of the Supreme Court, a Royal Arch Mason, to advise them, that if "they were implicated in the affair, they "might thus safely swear. Many witnesses, "to whom circumstances almost unerringly "pointed, as having a knowledge of, or being implicated in, some portion of the "transaction, did come forward, and solemnly make oath of their entire ignorance of "it; while others pretending to give an account of their knowledge of the transaction, testified in such a way, as to leave an "impression upon the mind of every auditor, that they had not satisfied that part of "their judicial oath, which required them to "tell *the whole* truth. Witnesses, in several instances, came into court with their "own counsel, a circumstance unheard of "in courts of justice before, to advise with "them what questions they were legally "bound to answer." The instances of peremptory refusals to testify, in the cases of Bruce, Turner and John Whitney, have already been stated, in the progress of the trials, too prominently to be soon forgotten—for which contumacy they were severally fined and imprisoned. But fines and imprisonment, for this, or for the still greater offence of having participated in the abduction, were nothing. The prisoners were cheered by their friends without, and lavishly supplied with the comforts and elegancies of life, not only by individual contributions, *but by lodges and chapters, hundreds of miles from the scene of action.* Indeed, it seemed as if the guilty portion of the fraternity, and the not guilty, who, by the cry of "PERSECUTION," had been brought to sympathise with the *sufferers*, "had set "down, and coolly counted the cost of the "matter, and come to the determination "that it was wise to shut the door completely against the bare chance of establishing "the murder of Morgan, by any facts or inferences to be derived from their testimony, even though it should be done at "the expense of the liberty and property of "some of its members. *In these instances,* "*the power of a portion of the fraternity* "*came into collision with the laws of the* "*land in a most marked manner, and set* "*them and their penal requirements at defiance.*"

But, notwithstanding all these difficulties, enough was proved to render the fact morally certain, *that the miserable and unhappy Morgan was basely murdered, by a band of assassins, in obedience, as they erroneously, and wickedly, and most unaccountably, believed, to the laws of speculative Freemasonry.* Such was the belief to which Mr. Spencer had arrived, in the course of his laborious investigations; and such, also, was the decided conviction of that gentleman's successor in the office of special counsel. Mr. Birdseye's language, in his final report to the Governor, is this:—"The information thus elicited is sufficient, "I trust, to satisfy the public mind as to the "ultimate fate of Morgan: that he was taken into the Niagara, at night, about the "19th of September, and there sunk. Yet "the evidence, although apparently sufficient for all purposes of human belief is not "sufficient to establish, with legal certainty, "and according to adjudged cases, the murder of Morgan."

There was strong circumstantial testimony warranting this conclusion, in addition to that elicited at different times, upon the various trials. The information communicated to Mr. Terry, and several other Masons, in Canada, immediately after the transaction, was of a positive character, "that Morgan "had been murdered, and his body sunk in "Lake Ontario." The declaration of Ganson, (who, though he was acquitted, was unquestionably one of the original conspirators,) to Mr. Lyman D. Prindle, who furnished a deposition to the Lewiston Committee, was very strongly corroborative of this fact. "Let me tell you," said Ganson to Prindle, who had expressed an opinion that Morgan might have been rescued, "you know nothing about it: suppose there "had been carriages at every road leading "into Canandaigua, ready to receive Morgan, in case he had been pursued; he could "have been shifted; and let me tell you it "was the case: let me tell you, if you could "hang, draw, and quarter, or gibbet the Masons who had a hand in it, it would not "fetch Morgan back. He is not dead, but "*he is put where he will stay put, until* "*God Almighty calls for him.*" This is a strong item of circumstantial proof,—for the words, "he is not dead," mean just nothing at all. The emphasis belongs in the last clause of the declaration; and it was intended to convey a safe, and yet fearful meaning, not to be misunderstood. At about the same period of time, as it appears from the depositions of two individuals of the town of Byron, in the county of Genesee, Dr. Samuel Taggart, of said town, stated that he had long been apprised of the fact,—and that "he should not be afraid to bet a thousand dollars, that Morgan was not in the "land of the living: that he had taken a voyage on Lake Ontario, without float or boat, "and would never be seen again by any human being." Another Mason, at Batavia, stated, at about the same time, in reply to an inquiry, that "Morgan had gone a-fishing, "on the Niagara River."

Corroborative testimony, going to show that Morgan was put to death, has also been disclosed in another, and unexpected quarter—Vermont. You will not, sir, have forgotten the name of Dr. S. Butler—the same person who was sent forward from Stafford to Batavia, to herald the approach of Cheseboro's party in quest of Morgan, on the evening of Sept. 10th,—the same Dr. Butler who was subsequently selected, by the sheriff of Genessee, as the foreman of a grand jury, whose duty it was to investigate the circumstances of the outrage, and who, as foreman, declared that they must not permit the Masons to suffer. This Dr. Butler, it appears, some time afterwards, removed to Franklin County, in Vermont; and I have now before me sundry depositions, from respectable gentlemen in that county, setting forth that, since Butler's removal thither, he has, in repeated conversations with masons, admitted the murder of Morgan to have taken place. On one occasion, during an intermission in the meeting of Mississqui Lodge, he stated that "*Morgan* "*was killed*, and that Col. William King, "and two others, whose names the deponent does not now recollect, *executed the* "*penalty of his obligation*, or words to that "effect." To a remark that it must have been an *honorable* business, as *honorable* men were engaged in it, "truly," he replied, "*the most honorable we have in that country!*" And he further observed, that "he "did not know but the whole business "would yet come to light, as there was one "who was called on as an evidence, and "who, it was feared, would disclose the "whole truth; and that the sheriff said, *if* "*he did, he should not get home alive!*"—On another occasion, in the town of Enosburgh, Vermont, in reply to a question put to him by a brother Mason, whether he believed that Morgan was in fact murdered? he said, "*there was not the least doubt of* "*it, and that he had justly deserved death!* "He further stated, that he might have "known all the particulars about it—that "Mr. Bruce, sheriff of Niagara County, told "him that Morgan was actually put to "death, and would have told him the whole "transaction, but, said he, 'I told him "(Bruce) to stop; if Morgan was dead, it "was enough. I also cautioned him to say "nothing about it to any person."

It will be recollected that on the night of the 14th, after the installation, a party of fifteen or twenty persons, besides those belonging to the fort, came from Lewiston, and were in consultation there,—taking supper at the house of Giddings. During that night, consultations were held at a meeting of these persons, on the plain near the grave yard, as to the manner in which Morgan should be disposed of. All agreed that by the violation of his masonic obligations, he had incurred the penalty; they determined to execute that penalty, and cast his body into the river. But while they were proceeding to the cell for that purpose, one of the number relented, and the execution was deferred. On the following night another consultation was held, having the same object in view. Giddings expressed a desire that Morgan should be released, at which King became offended. Giddings thereupon gave up the key of the magazine, which was entrusted to Elisha Adams.—Morgan was confined in the magazine until the night of September 19th, when, according to the belief of Mr. Birdseye, and others who have investigated the circumstances, he was put to death, by being drowned in the depths of the Niagara.

Col. King, David Hague, and Burrage Smith, were all dead, long before the investigations were brought to a close. King died very suddenly, in the spring of 1829, at a public house in Lewiston, *the morning after hearing of the testimony given by Bruce, on the trial of John Whitney*,—after which trial, confident as he had been on his return from Arkansas, he could have had no hope of escaping conviction. These three men were doubtless engaged in the final deed, together with Howard, who had escaped to England. Elisha Adams, who received the key of the magazine, where Morgan was confined, when Giddings surrendered it, and left Niagara for York, died soon after his trial. King is represented through the whole of the transactions after Morgan's arrival on the frontier, as the most bitter and vindictive in his feelings against him, for having betrayed the secrets of Masonry. He was proud of his masonic honors, zealous in the cause of the institution, and the leader of the conspirators, after the victim had been brought within his power. It was he who awaked Giddings in the night, when Morgan was brought to the brink of the river, with the exclamation—"*we have got the d——d perjured rascal,*" &c. It was he who repeatedly proposed, even as early as the night of the 14th, that Morgan should be put to death. It was King, Bruce, and Hague, who took Morgan, bound and hood-winked, from the coach, by the grave yard, near the fort, on the night of the 13th. It was King, who endeavored to push matters to extremities, by representing, as Ganson had done at Batavia, that he was authorized to suppress the book by a letter from Gov. Clinton; and it was he, who, with Col. Jewett, signified to Giddings, on his return from York, that Morgan had been executed during his absence, and requested him to walk the beach, and keep a look out for the body. In corroboration of this latter statement of Giddings, a piece of circumstantial testimony was elicited by Mr. J. C. Spencer, before a grand jury, previously to the death of King, which is directly to the point. The death of King having prevented his being brought to trial, this testimony never came out in court. It was this: A witness, (understood to be Dr. Pope,) testified to the grand jury of Niagara, that at some time, from two to six weeks after the abduction of Morgan, he heard that a body had floated upon the beach, one or two miles below Fort Niagara, and that a coroner's jury had been summoned to hold an inquest upon it. Witness was at Lewiston, and saw Col. King walking to and fro upon the steps of a hotel.—King called to him, and said—"Doctor, don't you want a subject?" He replied in the negative; but King followed up his question by saying that a body had floated upon the beach, a coroner's jury was about to be held,—and the body would be buried—but the doctor could take it to the fort, and have any room [for the dissection] that he pleased. The witness answered that the body would be of no use, as it had probably been spoiled by the water. King replied,—"the coroner has summoned me; I "told him I had business at Lewiston, and "could not stay; I am afraid it is the body "of Morgan: Should it prove to be so, we "shall hear to-night. You must go to-"night, and take it up and hide it, and take "care of it. You must put it where it can "never be found." King was extremely agitated, and the witness was alarmed for him, as he evidently believed it was the body of Morgan. The doctor answered,—"If you have got into any difficulty, you "must work your way out of it,—I will have "nothing to do with it." King thereupon turned to witness, and said,—"You *must* go." Witness repeated "that he should "not,—that he would have nothing to do "with it." Upon this refusal, the manner of King became changed, and he said, as if in a jocose way,—"I guess it is Morgan—"it is Morgan,"—and laughed quite heartily, as if he had passed a joke upon witness. But the laugh was evidently affected, and the doctor thought it any thing else than a joke. *King knew him to be a Mason.*

This disclosure, taken in connexion with a request made by King to Giddings, that he should watch the shore, lest the body should float up and be discovered, is of great importance in making up a decision; and, when added to the numerous other circumstances, bearing upon the same point, leads to the irresistible conclusion that the murder was perpetrated, in manner and form before indicated. But there is yet other testimony. Mr. James A. Shed, the witness examined on the trials of Adams, P. Whitney, and associates, and whose demeanor was such, through long and searching examinations, as to acquire the fullest confidence of the court and bar for integrity and veracity, has presented the world with another and most interesting section of this fearful history. The confession was made to him about six months after the deed was committed, by a Knight Templar.

On the 19th of Sept., eight Masons, having finally determined to put their prisoner to death, believing, probably, that it would be safer to have a smaller number actually concerned in the execution, held a consultation as to the best mode of proceeding.—The object was to select three of their number for executioners, and to have the other five excluded, and so excluded, that neither should know who else, besides himself, was thus released, or, who were the executioners. For this purpose, the following ingenious process was devised;—They placed eight tickets in a hat, upon three of which were written certain marks, and it was agreed that each one of their number should simultaneously draw a ticket. They were instantly to separate, before examining their tickets, and walk away in different directions, until entirely out of sight of each other. They were then to stop and examine the slip of paper they had drawn, and the five drawing the blanks were to return to their own homes, taking different routes, by which means neither of them would know who had drawn the fatal numbers, and of course no one of the five could be a witness against the others! The three drawing the tickets designated,—a bloody hand should have been the device,—were to return to the magazine at a certain hour, and complete the hellish design. The manner of his murder is believed to have been by attaching heavy weights to his body, and taking him out into the middle of the stream in a boat, where, at the black hour of midnight, he was plunged into the dark and angry torrent of the Niagara!—The boat for this purpose was got in readiness by Adams, in obedience to the commands of the vengeful conspirators. But he, with all those deeper than himself in guilt, (excepting the villain Howard,) failing in being brought to justice in this world, has been summoned to render an account at the bar of a higher tribunal.

Such was the melancholy fate of Wm. Morgan,—a free American citizen, whose death is unavenged. He was stolen from the bosom of his family by an infamous perversion of the forms of law,—he was thrust into prison for the gratification of private malignity,—he was kidnapped under the guise of friendship,—transported like a malefactor one hundred and fifty miles through a populous country,—and executed in cold-blood by a gang of assassins, under circumstances of as damning atrocity as ever stained the annals of human delinquency! Nor was the crime perpetrated by ignorant or hungry banditti, or for the lust of power, or of gold. The circle of the conspirators embraced, directly and indirectly, hundreds of intelligent men, acting, not on the spur of the occasion, from sudden impulse or anger, but after long consultations, and weeks, and even months, of preparation. Those immediately engaged in the conspiracy were men of information, and of high standing in their own neighborhoods and counties; embracing civil officers of almost every grade; sheriffs, legislators, magistrates; lawyers, physicians, and even those whose calling it was to minister at the altar in holy things. Along the route of the captive, the members of the masonic fraternity left their occupations, however busily or urgently engaged, and flew, at a moment's warning, to aid in his transportation to the spot where his sufferings were ended. A clergyman preceded him, moreover, heralding his approach from town to town, and announcing his captivity to the assembling brethren before whom he was simultaneously to deliver a discourse, dedicating a masonic temple to the service of God and the holy St. John; and enforcing the golden maxims of "*peace, harmony, and brotherly love!*" Arrived at the end of his journey, the wretched victim was imprisoned in a fortress over which the banner of freedom was streaming in the breeze. In vain did he plead for his life; and in vain did he implore the privilege of once more beholding his wife and children. Nay, more: with worse than barbarian cruelty, with his final request of a *Bible*, to sooth his last hours, and point him the way to a brighter world,—brighter, far, had he been prepared to enter it, than that upon which he was in a few hours forever to close his eyes! And what was the mighty offence of the miserable man, that he must thus be hurried to his final account, without being allowed a last farewell of his wife,—without suffering a single ray of divine light to glance across his path, or illumine the dark atmosphere of his dungeon,—but sent to his dread abode with all his imperfections on his head!—Why, forsooth, he was about to expose the wonderful secrets of Freemasonry!—It was feared he would tell how "poor blind candidates" are led about a lodge room by a "cable tow," and how they kneel at the altar, at one time on one knee, and at another time upon the other! It was feared he would tell how they stumble over the emblems of "the rugged path of human life," or bend with humility beneath "the living arch!"

> "If it were so, it was a grievious fault;
> And grievously hath *Morgan* answered it."

It is but too true, that his virtues did not plead like angels in his behalf. But HUMANITY weeps over the deed, while JUSTICE was "trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation of his taking off!"

Very truly and respectfully, yours, &c.

WILLIAM L. STONE.

---

*Elisha Adams, might perhaps, have formed an exception to this remark, had not a misconception of duty, on the part of Governor Troop, induced him to withhold the reward that had been offered by Governor Clinton.

M. M. GRANT,
BOOK & JOB PRINTER,
Corner of Market street and the Diamond,
PITTSBURGH.

HEZEKIAH NIXON,

STEAM SAW-MILL, fronting the Allegheny river, at the mouth of the canal, in the city of Allegheny. A lot of very superior DECK PLANK on hand. Nov. 1.

TEMPERANCE
Boarding House and Confectionary,

NO. 124 WOOD STREET, four doors from Virgin Alley.—Boarding by the month, week, or meal. Breakfast at 7 o'clock, Dinner at 12, and Supper at 6 o'clock. Oysters by the can or dozen. Families sending orders will be punctually attended to, with the freshest article. Wedding and all Fancy Cakes kept on hand. A large stock of CANDY, wholesale and retail. Nov. 1.

Miller's Cough Syrup,

A SAFE and very efficacious remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, and the various Affections of the Lungs. ☞PREPARED ONLY BY L. WILCOX, JR., Druggist and Apothecary, (successor to T. Miller & Co.,) S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street, Pittsburgh.

This valuable medicine, having been extensively used for seven or eight years past, and with almost universal success, is confidently recommended as being the best remedy for the above complaints now in use. It is a happy combination of expectorant, diaphoretic, and anodyne medicines, compounded upon regular Pharmaceutical and Physiological principles; and as such, has been and still is frequently prescribed by many of our best Physicians; it was particularly a favorite prescription of an eminent practitioner of this city, lately deceased, through whose recommendation it acquired a high reputation

Many certificates of its efficacy might be given; those following will suffice:

Mr. L. Wilcox, Jr.—SIR: I take pleasure in stating that, during a late severe pulmonary affection, my wife found greater relief from the use of Miller's Cough Syrup, than from any other expectorant medicine.

D. N. WHITE.

Warsaw, Ill., October 20th, 1840.

This is to certify, that, during the winter of 1837 and '38, I was attacked with a severe cough, attended with much pain and tightness in the breast; at the recommendation of Dr. Agnew, I used Miller's Cough Syrup, which in a short time effected a complete cure. I have since used it for coughs and colds, and consider it an infallible remedy.

J. L. MARVIN.

Pittsburgh, February 2d, 1841.

Mrs. Mary Young, an aged Lady, of Columbiana county, Ohio, has been for some years afflicted with a chronic cough, and was unable to find relief until she tried Miller's Cough Syrup, which gave more relief than any other remedy. October 26, 1841.

My mother-in-law had been for many years so much troubled with a severe cough, as scarcely ever to have enjoyed a night's sound sleep. About five years ago, I procured for her a vial of Miller's Cough Syrup, which immediately afforded her relief, which she had not received from any medicine previously tried, except in a single instance. Since that time, she has used it whenever occasion seemed to require, and has never failed to experience the desired relief. It has also been used by the children, and other members of the family, in common colds and whooping cough, and always produced the best effects.

M. M. GRANT.

Allegheny, July 10, 1841.

OBSERVE, None are genuine without the signature of the proprietor on the Label.
November 8.

WM. S. ADAMS,

GROCER, and DEALER IN TEAS AND CONFECTIONARY, first door below the Canal Bridge, Federal street, Allegheny. ☞*FRESH OYSTERS* kept constantly on hand, put up in large and small cannisters, for family use. Nov. 1.

JOHN P. HOPEWELL,
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE,

EAST side of Federal street, a few doors south of the Diamond, Allegheny. Nov. 1.

JOHN SARGANT,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, Federal street, Allegheny City.—20 gross and 5 barrels *Japan Ink*, warranted first quality.—Also, a carefully selected assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Oil, Turpentine, &c., Diuritic or Back-Ache Pills, Liver Pills, certain cure for the Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c., for sale. Nov. 1.

J. MITCHELL,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
Federal street, Allegheny, near the Market,

WILL keep constantly on hand a general assortment of fresh Family Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, &c., &c. ☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. Nov. 1.

MRS. SARAH SADLER

HAS constantly for sale, at her Bookstore, in the Diamond, south-west of Federal street, a general assortment of Miscellaneous and School BOOKS AND STATIONERY, and *Wall Paper of the latest patterns.* Nov. 1

JOHN A. BOWMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW AND COLLECTOR,

ATTENDS to the collecting of Accounts, not only in and about the city, but also in the adjoining counties of this state, and in Ohio. He also prepares Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Articles of Agreement, Insolvent Bonds, &c. Office on Federal street, Allegheny. Nov. 1.

BISSELL, SEMPLE & STEPHENS, *Juniata Rolling Mill*, Allegheny—☞Warehouse, No. 7, Porter's Row, near the foot of Wood street, Pittsburgh.—Keep constantly on hand all the different varieties of *IRON AND NAILS*, of the best quality. Also, Wrought Iron Spikes, and Boiler and Fire-Bed Rivets.
Nov 1, 1841.

DR. Z. S. JACKSON

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that he has opened an Office, No. 5 St. Clair street, where he will promptly attend to all calls in Physic and Surgery. Pittsburgh, Nov. 1.

D. M. COATES,

PORTRAIT PAINTER, Correy, between Ann and Lacock streets, Allegheny city. Refer to T. F. Dale, M. D., Thomas Sample, Esq., Mayor of Allegheny, and W. A. Irvine, Esq. Nov. 1.

M'KOWN & RIDDILE,
CABINET & CHAIR MANUFACTURERS,

BANK LANE, one square west of Federal street, fronting on the Common and the Canal, Allegheny, respectfully ask their friends and the public to call and examine their assortment of *FURNITURE*, such as Sofas, Sideboards, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Bedsteads, Stands, &c., all which they keep constantly on hand, and are prepared to make to order, on the shortest notice.—N. B. Coffins also made to order, with all despatch. Nov. 1.

A. WYLIE, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on Fourth street, a few doors below Market, Pittsburgh. Nov. 1.

T. J. BIGHAM,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—☞Office over P. Ross's Store, Diamond, between Market and Union sts., Pittsburgh. Nov. 1.

M'GAHAN & EWING,

DRUGGISTS, NO. 5, ST. CLAIR ST'T, Pittsburgh. Nov. 1.

W. H. CLARK. ALEX. CAMERON.

CLARK & CAMERON,
NO. 63 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH,

WHOLESALE & Retail Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, &c. All sorts of Mechanics' and Farmers' Utensils, of the best quality, furnished to order, VERY CHEAP, for cash Nov. 1.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE, 12 miles from Pittsburgh on the Franklin road, containing 246 acres, about 170 cleared, and under good fence. The land is perfectly level and fit for cultivation. It is well watered, each field having one or more springs in it. There is about eighteen acres of an orchard in good bearing order, most is grafted fruit. There is on the premises a tolerably good sized log house, two stories high, which has been occupied as a tavern stand for a number of years. A large log barn and stabling. There is a good well of water at the door, and a pump in it. The subscriber will sell the above low, and will give a long credit on most of the purchase money, or will exchange it for merchandise, such as Dry Goods and Groceries.

Allegheny, Nov. 1. ALEX. SMITH, Auctioneer.

JAMES J. BINNING,

LADIES and Gentlemen's FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE-MAKER, East side of Federal street, near the Diamond, Allegheny. Nov. 1.

W. B. ERSKINE,

LADIES' FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER.—The subscriber, thankful for the encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform the Ladies of Allegheny and vicinity, that he has on hand a good assortment of Ladies' Boots and Shoes, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most accommodating terms.

P. S. Ladies' Gaiter Boots and Shoes made to measure at the shortest notice.

Nov. 1. W. B. ERSKINE.

LADIES' SHOE STORE,
South Side of the Diamond, City of Allegheny.

J. C. KIMBALL respectfully informs the Ladies of Allegheny and vicinity, that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of *Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes*, manufactured in the best manner, under his own immediate supervision, and in point of fashionableness, cheapness and durability, second to no similar stock in the west. He is prepared to make to order, on the shortest notice, and in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of Ladies' Boots and Shoes. *COME and SEE!*

Remember, South side of the Diamond, a few doors west of Federal street. Nov. 1.

THE TEETH! THE TEETH!
Teeth plugged without giving pain.

DR. WM. M. WRIGHT, Dentist, No. 71, Fourth street, opposite Sibbet's Exchange office—has in daily use a *metalic cement*, which is inserted in a soft state, it acquiring a hardness in a few moments seldom met with in foil plugs. The principle advantages of this article over the old method, are, that the most sensitive tooth may be plugged without giving any pain, and teeth that are so far decayed as not to admit of plugging with foil, can be saved for many years, and are rendered highly useful as masticators. It is free from all impurities, which has heretofore been the principal objection to cements for the teeth—besides it is one half cheaper. Efforts have been made, for many years, by the profession, to secure an article possessing all the above advantages. After five years experience in the use of the metallic cement, Dr Wright confidently recommends it in appropriate cases, as the best article ever invented for the teeth. Many persons in the city have been wearing plugs of this cement in their teeth for five years, and now refuse having any other article but it, applied to their teeth. All operations on the teeth performed on the most reasonable terms. Nov. 1.

HENRY PRATT,

HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURER, 3d door north of the South Commons, Allegheny City. The subscriber returns his thanks to the citizens of Allegheny and vicinity, for the encouragement he has received; and begs leave to inform them that he has now on hand a good assortment of the *Latest Style* of Hats and Caps, which he will warrant inferior to none manufactured west of the mountains. He solicits a continuance of the public patronage. Allegheny, Nov. 1.

NEW SUPPLY OF WINTER GOODS.

JOHN P. HOPEWELL, Federal street, a few doors below the Diamond, has just received, and will sell at small advances from cost, a large and well assorted stock of Winter goods and clothing, such as fine Cloth, Cassinet, Kentucky Jean Coats, Over Coats, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Cloaks, Pantaloons and Vests, of a great variety of patterns, all made in the newest fashions: also blue, black and brown Cloths, blue, black, and drab Cassimeres; blue, mixed and grey Cassinetts, blue, black, green and mixed Summer Clothes, woollen, domestic and Canton Flannels, red, scarlet and white Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, plain and twilled Cottons, a large stock of British, French and American Prints, of the newest and latest patterns, dark and fancy painted Muslins, French and American Ginghams, of a new style. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Bonnets and Groceries. Observe, 4 doors from the Diamond. Allegheny, Nov. 1.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING,

REAL CHEAP, warm, fashionable and well manufactured CLOTHING, at DIGBY & HOPEWELL'S Clothing Stores, 136 Liberty, and 42 Market, corner of Third street.—Consisting of Diamond and plain Beaver Cloth; Pilot, Broad and Flushing cloth coats; Dress and Frock Coats; the most splendid patterns of Vests of every description; Fancy and plain Cassimere, Cassinet, Hard Times, and every useful sort of Pants; Muslin, Linen, Flannel, Merino and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers; Handkerchiefs, Stocks, and every article of Gentlemen's wear. All of which they are determined to offer at the very lowest rates for cash. Every article of Clothing made in the neatest style and on the shortest notice. Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Children's Cloaks.
Nov. 1.

W. H. Burleigh's Poems.—Ingram and McCandless, No 64 Wood Street, have just received Poems by W. H. Burleigh, in 1 vol 12 mo. 248 pages.

Opinions of the Press.

From the numerous commendatory notices which this volume has called forth, a few only can be brought within the compass of this advertisement.

From the "New York Evangelist."

The volume before us is composed of short occasional pieces, and a pleasant group of Sonnets.—Some of these are characterized by a brilliant imagination, elegant and polished verse, and the true pathos of philanthropic song. Mr. Burleigh is a poet. * * * His book will be welcomed by the friends of America and American literature, both in this country and in England.

From the "Christian World."

* * * * We believe the readers of these poems will gratefully acknowledge with us, that they are distinguished by terse verse; beautiful imagery; graphic description; noble sentiments; pure affections; genuine pathos, and a spirit that seldom, if ever, languishes."

From the "Delaware County Republican."

This work is neatly and tastefully got up, contains 248 pages, and is pronounced by those capable of judging of its literary merits, to be one of the best collections of poetry that have been published for a long time." May 20.

MANSFIELD'S Political Grammar.—The Political Grammar of the U. States; or a complete view of the theory and practice of General and State Governments—with the relations between them. Dedicated to the young men of the United States: by Edward D. Mansfield, professor of constitutional law in Cincinnatti college. New Edition—containing *Parliamentary Rules* for the government of public assemblies, arranged on the basis of Jefferson's manual. For sale at the Book and Paper Warehouse, No. 89, Wood street.

May 12. LUKE LOOMIS, Agent.

COACH BODY VARNISH.

1 BARREL on Commission for sale by HOLMES & KIDD, corner of Wood and 4th sts.
July 3.